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Front cover picture

Part of one of the winding bays at the Treforest factory of South Wales Switchgear's Distribution Transformer Division. Sir Alfred Nicholas, chairman of Aberdare Holdings, the parent company, announced at the end of last month that SWS is to build a new factory on a 30 acre site close to the existing plant in South Wales. The new factory, which will employ 2,000 people, will take over much of the export work at present carried out. Aberdare Holdings plans to earn 50 per cent of its turnover overseas during the next five years. At present some 25 per cent of the Group's orders are from abroad.

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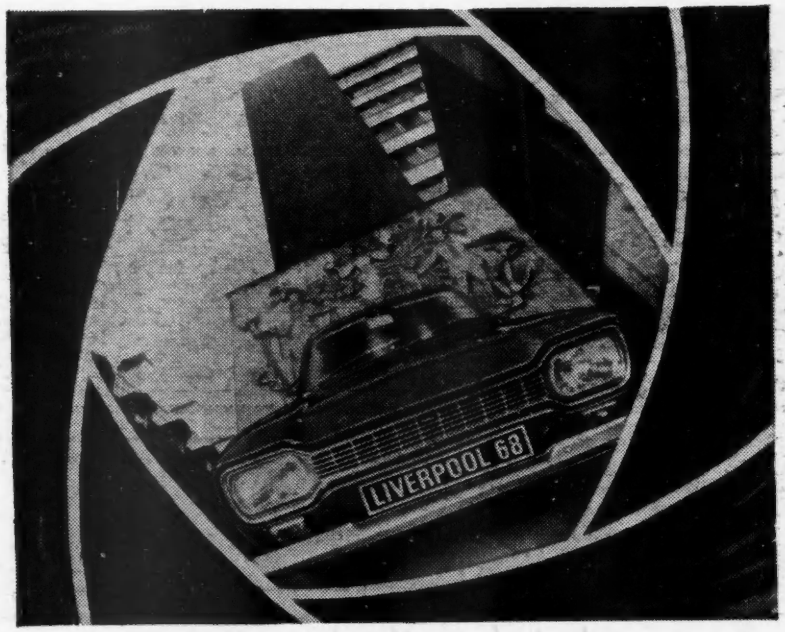

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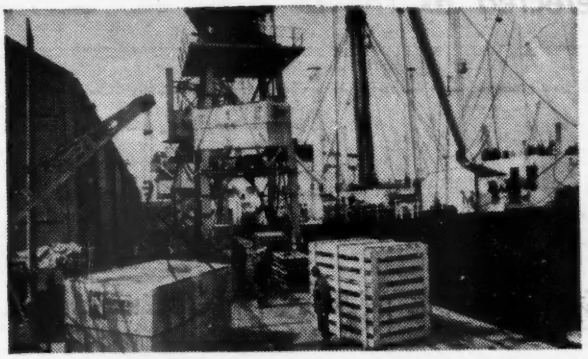

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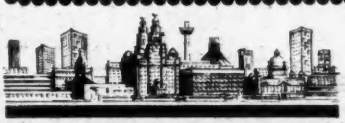

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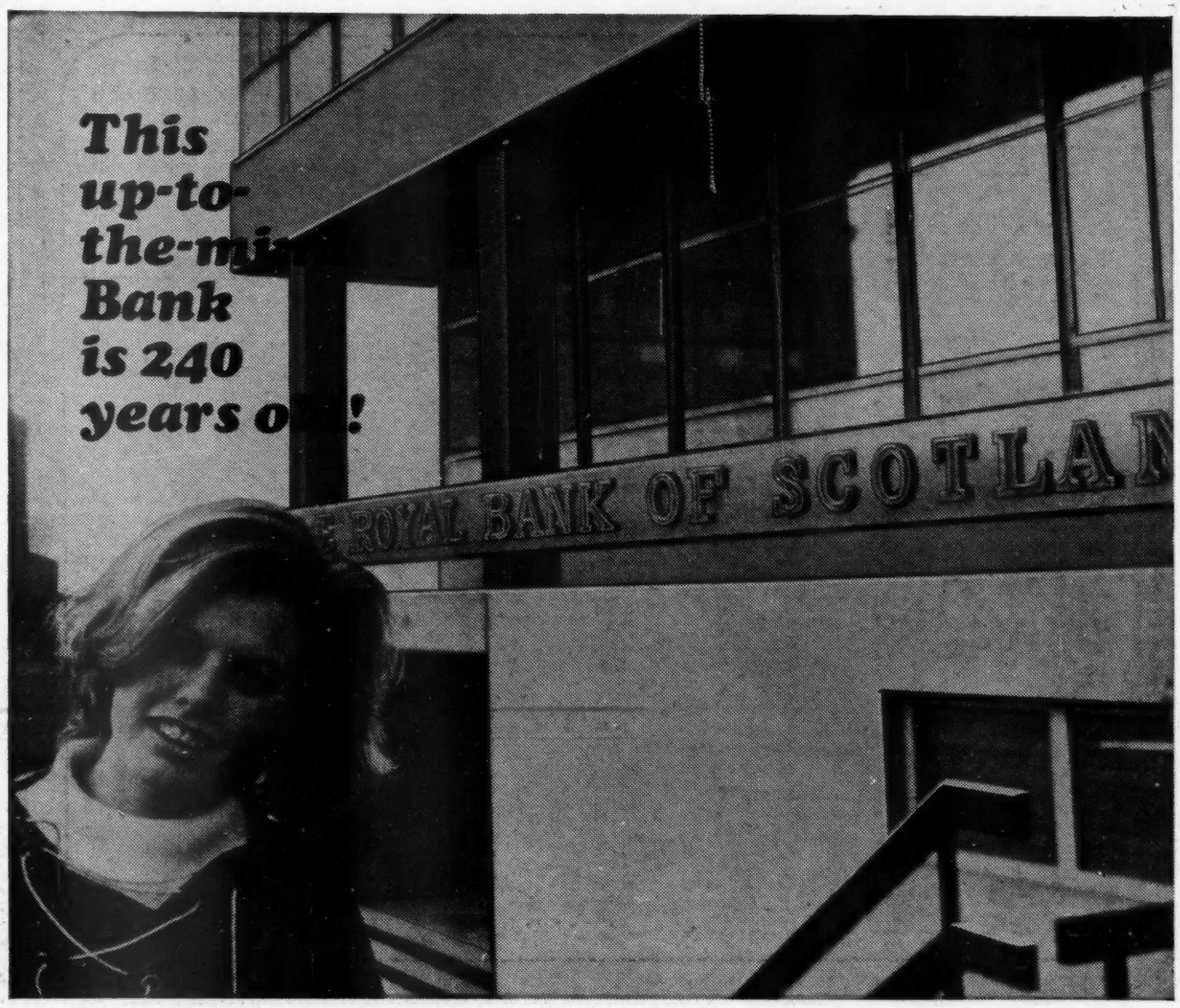

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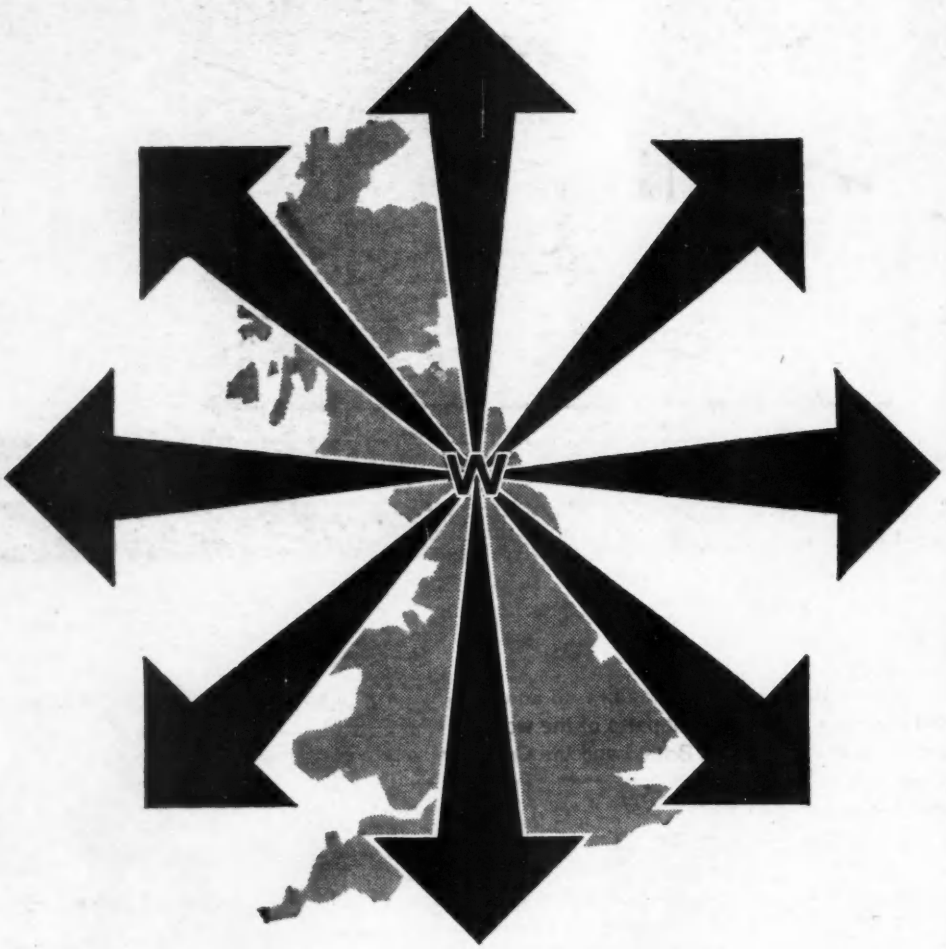

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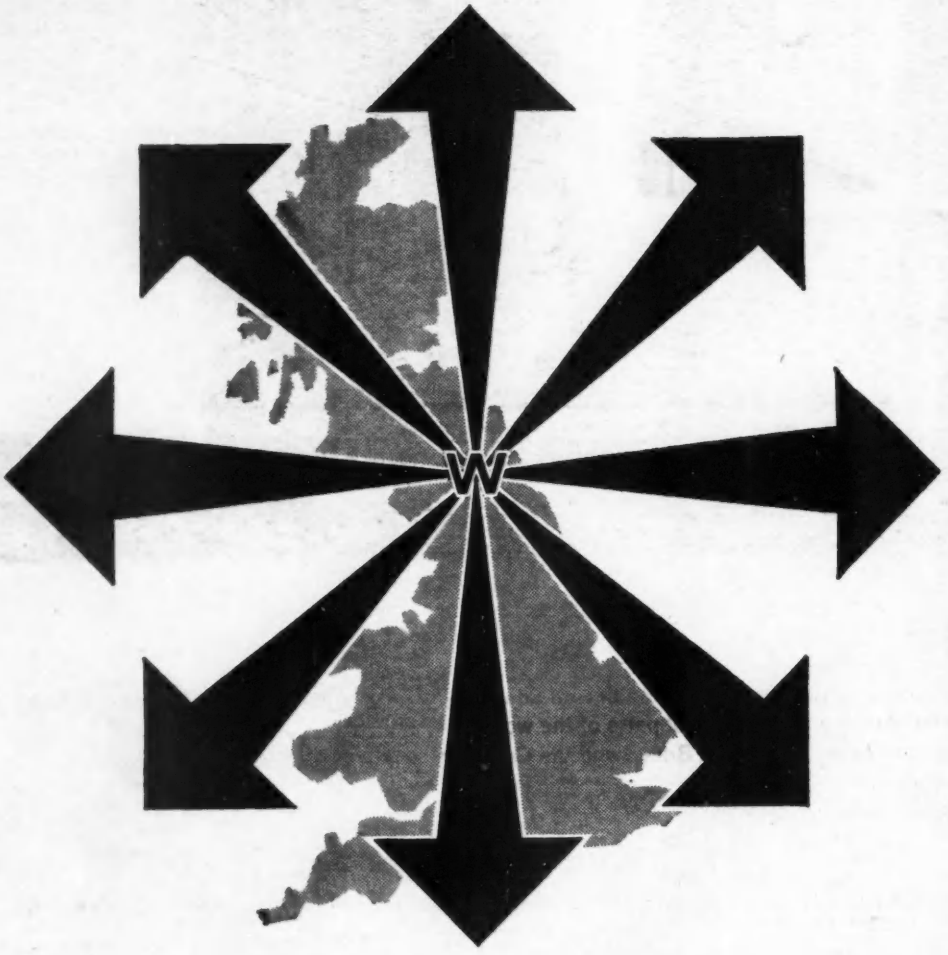

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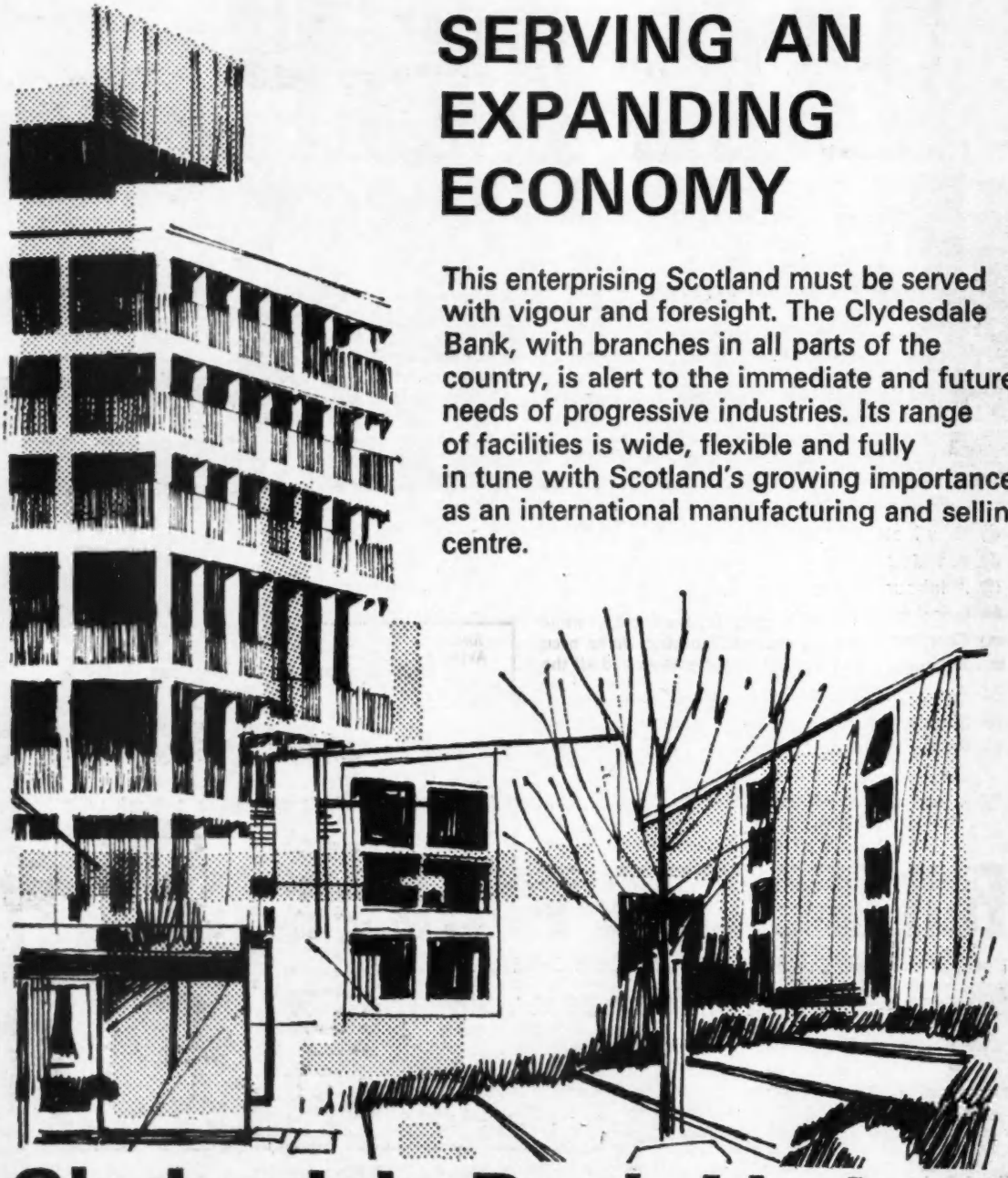

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A progress report on the development areas

By the Rt. Hon. Anthony Crosland, President of the Board of Trade

Mr. Anthony Crosland

THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT regards it as immensely important to secure a better economic balance between the different regions of the country. Over recent decades the most rapid economic development has been concentrated in the Midlands and South East, where many of our new industries have grown up. As a result, in the Midlands and South East there has been increased prosperity, but also labour shortage, sometimes acute, and inward migration, with inflated prices for land and housing and pressure on services. At the same time, the older industrial regions have found it hard to keep pace, while their traditional industries have been declining with consequent unemployment and migration and all the waste of human and social resources that this leads to. These problems were first recognized in the 1930s, and a start was made before the war in helping the 'Special Areas' as they were called. Successive administrations have tried different methods of achieving a better balance of growth and prosperity throughout the whole country. Although much has been done we still have a long way to go before the regional problems are solved.

One of my chief responsibilities at the Board of Trade is to promote the proper distribution of industry, and success in this is a key factor in solving our regional problems. In broad terms our aim is to moderate excessive demand in the congested areas and to encourage industry to move to and expand in those places where additional jobs are most urgently needed. We do this in two ways. First, through industrial development certificates we can influence the location of new projects and the expansion of existing ones. Second, we have a wide range of financial incentives for firms moving to or expanding in the development areas. The advantage of the industrial development certificate control is that it can be operated flexibly to take into account all the relevant factors, not only the circumstances of each locality, but also the needs and problems of the applicants. Broadly speaking we operate the control stringently in London and the South-East and the West Midland conurbation. But even here industrial development certificates are available for modernization schemes and for projects with strong local ties. Industrial development certificates are given freely in the development areas. In other parts of the country i.d.cs. are granted less or more freely according to local circumstances.

But this is only the negative side. More important on the positive side, generous financial and other assistance to promote industrial growth is available in the development areas. These are wide continuous areas, introduced under the 1966 Industrial Development Act which cover most of Scotland and Wales, Northern England, Merseyside and parts of Devon and Cornwall, to replace the smaller development districts which existed earlier.

The 1966 Act also introduced investment grants in place of the previous system of investment allowances for taxation purposes. These cash grants for plant and machinery for manufacturing, ship repairing, extraction and construction, are intended to encourage investment in new plant and machinery throughout the country and especially in the development areas where the standard rate is 40 per cent (double the national rate) and, as a short-term stimulus, 45 per cent for plant and machinery paid for during 1967 and 1968.

In addition the Board of Trade offers a range of other assistance for projects providing employment in the development areas. These

BOARD OF TRADE ASSISTANCE OFFERED TO FIRMS IN THE DEVELOPMENT AREAS

	PROJECTS	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE*	ESTIMATED NEW JOBS
ANNUAL AVERAGE 1 April 1960 to 31 March 1964	245	£30,216,000	38,475
YEAR 1 April 1964 to 31 March 1965	971	£40,609,000	60,243
YEAR 1 April 1965 to 31 March 1966	1,250	£42,314,000	92,494
YEAR 1 April 1966 to 31 March 1967	1,791	£55,431,000	86,183

*TOTAL ASSISTANCE OFFERED OR APPROVED UNDER THE LOCAL EMPLOYMENT ACTS (GROSS FIGURES)

A PROGRESS REPORT ON THE DEVELOPMENT, *continued*

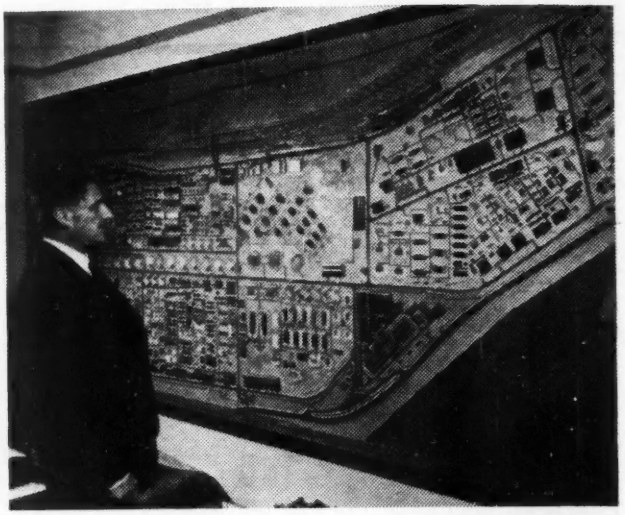
include loans, grants towards unusual initial expenditure, building grants and the provision of factories for rent and sale. In addition to all this help, manufacturers in the development areas can claim the Regional Employment Premium worth up to £1 10s. weekly for each employee. The addition of the Selective Employment Premium (available only in the development areas from April 1 this year) will bring this up to £1 17s. 6d.

Industrial training also has a vital part to play in the reduction of unemployment. With the decline of traditional industries workers in development areas need to acquire new skills, and experience has shown that the opportunity to find workers with the right skills is a major factor in attracting firms to these areas. By the end of 1970 there will be 27 Government Training Centres in the development areas compared with only 10 in 1964. But the greatest part of industrial training will always be carried out by employers, and both financial and practical help is available to them through the Ministry of Labour. The rate of training grants to employers establishing or expanding businesses in the development areas has recently been doubled and is now £10 per week for adult male trainees. Special grants have also been made available by the Ministry of Labour through Industrial Training Boards to encourage training by firms in the development areas.

A range of additional incentives was also announced in November for new projects being brought into the Special Development Areas in Scotland, Wales and the North where colliery closures may cause exceptionally high unemployment. These include operational grants, building grants of up to 35 per cent and a rent-free period of up to five years for firms renting Board of Trade factories and providing suitable employment.

Some measure of the importance which the Government attaches to its regional policy is indicated by the fact that in the current financial year Government help to firms in the development areas is expected to top £260 million. It is estimated that investment grants paid out in the development areas in 1967/68 will amount to £145 million. By the beginning of March 1968 the Board of Trade had paid out grants amounting to £285 million of which £142 million had gone to firms in the development areas. The total of other assistance offered under the Local Employment Acts including building grants, general purpose loans and grants and factory buildings, has gone up from an annual average of £30 million between 1960 and 1964 to £55 million in 1966/67 and in the current financial year is estimated to be running at about £50 million.

Nearly a quarter of a million people are now working in Board of Trade factories throughout the development areas. The Board



The manager of the Bridgend Industrial Estate, Wales, in his office.

of Trade is, in fact, one of the largest industrial landlords in the country, owning factories totalling more than 60 million square feet of which nearly 97 per cent are at present occupied, and the building of new factories to industrialists' own specifications or advanced factories to a standard design is increasing. The Board of Trade have authorized the building of over 3½ million square feet of advance factories alone since 1960 and of this 2.8 million square feet has been approved since April 1964.

Finally, payments of Regional Employment Premium to firms in development areas are expected to total £100 million in a full year with perhaps another £25 million from the continuation of the Selective Employment Premium in the development areas.

What has been achieved? The Distribution of Industry Policy is essentially long term, and the full effects are not seen for some time after the incentives become available. And some of the incentives, such as the Regional Employment Premium and the forms of additional help to industry moving to the Special Development Areas, have been introduced fairly recently, against a background of economic restraint. But there are encouraging signs that the policy is beginning to produce results. One measure is the amount of industrial building authorized. Industrial development certificates issued for industrial building in the development areas are now running at about one-third of the national total, although these areas contain only about a fifth of the insured population.

(*Continued on page* 964)

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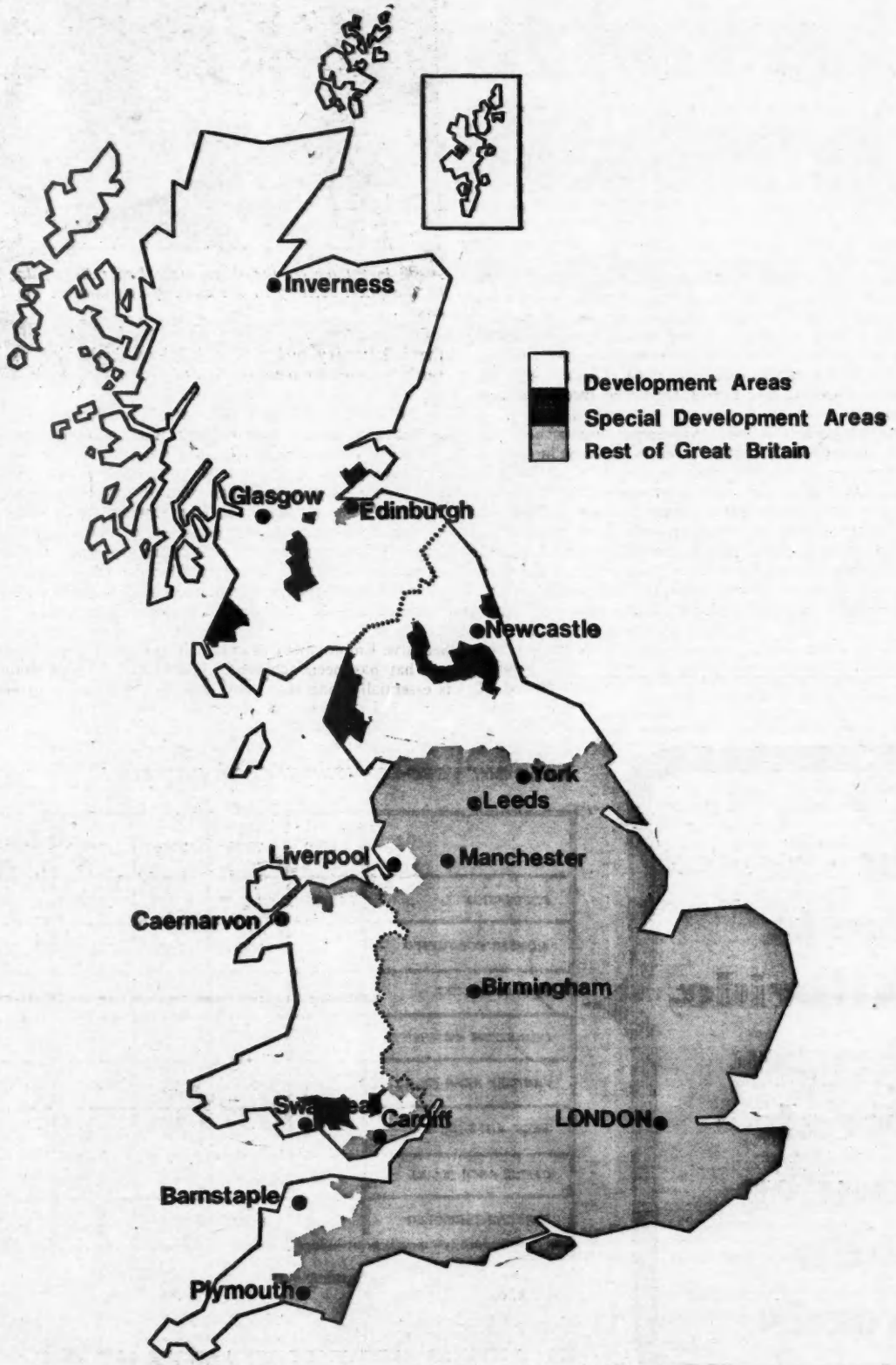
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A PROGRESS REPORT ON THE DEVELOPMENT AREAS, *continued*

Furthermore, between 1961/63 and 1964/67 the amount of i.d.cs. as measured by the floor space going to the development areas about doubled, whereas those in the country as a whole increased by about two-fifths.

But essentially what we are trying to do is to provide more jobs in development areas. Projects assisted by the Board of Trade in development areas were estimated to provide over 38,000 new jobs a year between 1960 and 1964 and over 86,000 in 1966/67. And there are signs that employment in some of the development areas as a result of the greater diversity of industry there is less affected than it used to be at times of slower economic growth. A whole new motor manufacturing industry has grown up on Merseyside over the last few years. Scotland is the centre of important computer and electronic industries. And a range of new lighter industries has gone into Wales and the North East to balance the heavy steel and engineering industries and to help fill the gap as the coal industry contracts. This is not to pretend that a great deal more does not need to be done. Of course there is more to do as long as unemployment in the development areas are still too dependent on a few basic industries. But the measures we are taking are making an impact.

A faster rate of growth requires the fullest use of available manpower. In part the solution must lie in an increase in productivity, but it lies also in making effective use of under utilized manpower resources. The development areas are still characterized by unemployment rates above the national average and by low activity rates. Fuller use of the manpower in these areas could provide a considerable increase in our growth potential. If this can be combined with a reduction of the pressure on resources in the more congested areas of the Midlands and the South-East, we can run our economy at a higher level of activity without inducing the inflationary pressures which have bedevilled us in the past. Businessmen can help the country and themselves by expanding their activities in these areas where there are resources under used, and where a wide range of Government financial help is on offer to encourage the growth of new or expanding enterprises.

A ski instructor on the slopes near Lecht Road, Banffshire. Some of the finest scenery in the country is found in the Development Areas.

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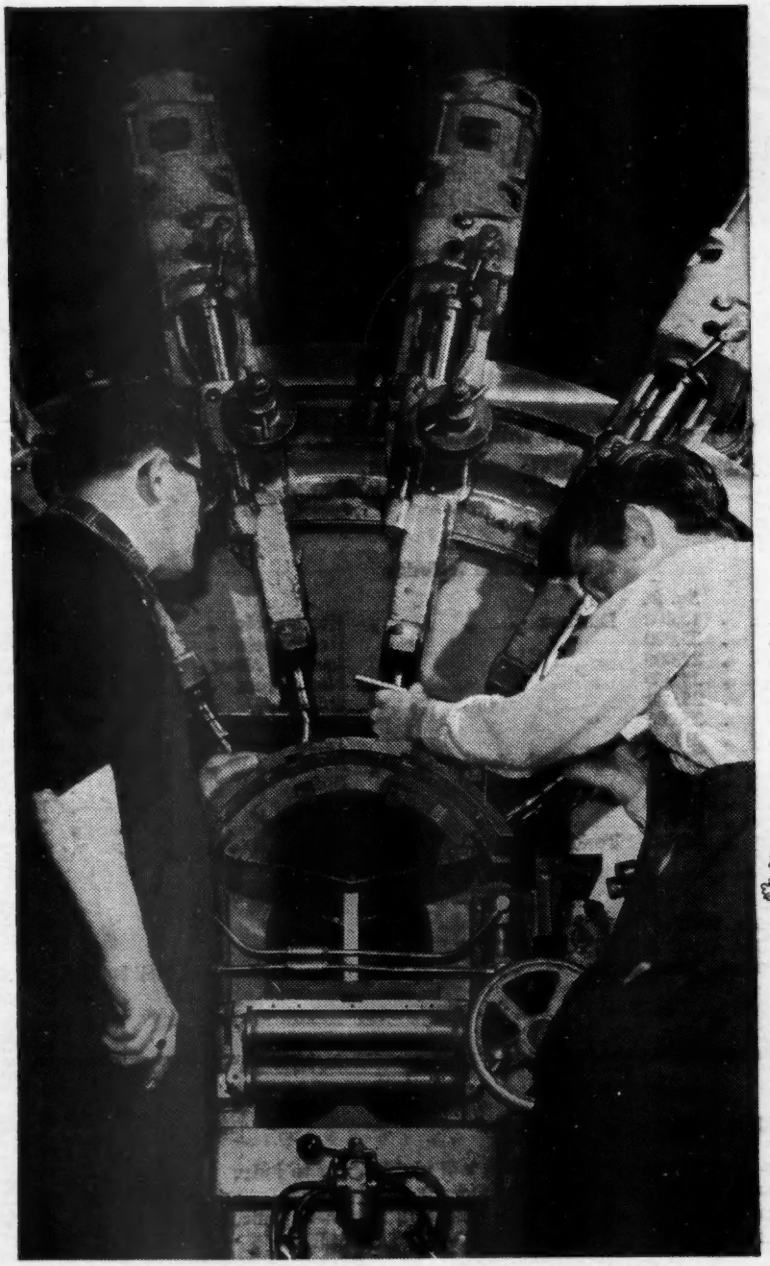
(There's no brake on their expansion)



When Ferodo Limited, the world's largest exporter of brake linings, went to Caernarvon to open a new factory in a Development Area, they found a lot of advantages. And one big problem. Ferodo wanted to go to Caernarvon, because it offered them the room to expand which was no longer available at their main factory. As a Development Area it also offered them capital grants which enabled them to claim £250,000 for new plant and machinery. Utilities like water, gas and electricity were readily made available.

But in an area traditionally occupied in agriculture, quarrying and fisheries, could they find a work force suitable for light engineering?

There was plenty of labour available so Ferodo decided to take advantage of Industrial Training Grants and themselves train the personnel they needed. They reckoned on 12 months. It took six. They met with co-operation and enthusiasm from the labour they recruited who were eager to make a success of the project.

It succeeded. The plant now works three shifts, 24 hours a day, and employs 700 people. Ferodo from the first planned their Caernarvon factory with an eye to further growth. It is company policy that future expansion for Ferodo will take place in Caernarvon.

Since they moved to Wales, the incentives for expansion in the Development Areas have been made still more attractive. Industrial Training Grants have doubled to £10 per man per week. Capital grants are available for 25% or even 35% of the cost of new factories, and for 45% of the expenditure incurred before December 31st, 1968, on new plant and machinery. And there are also the Employment Premiums worth up to £97.10. p.a. for each man employed.

The Development Areas are in Scotland, Wales, the North, Merseyside and the South-West.
To discuss the opportunities they offer, write or 'phone Industrial Expansion at Headquarters, London, or your nearest Board of Trade Regional Office. Or, if you would like to know more first, fill in the coupon and we'll send you some interesting reading about the Development Areas and Northern Ireland.

Invest NOW for the '70s

For advice and action contact
INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION
at the
BOARD OF TRADE

1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Telephone: 01-222 7877 Ext. 3333
or your nearest Board of Trade Regional Office.

To: "INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION", the Board of Trade.
Please send me "Room to Expand", the complete range of illustrated explanatory literature.

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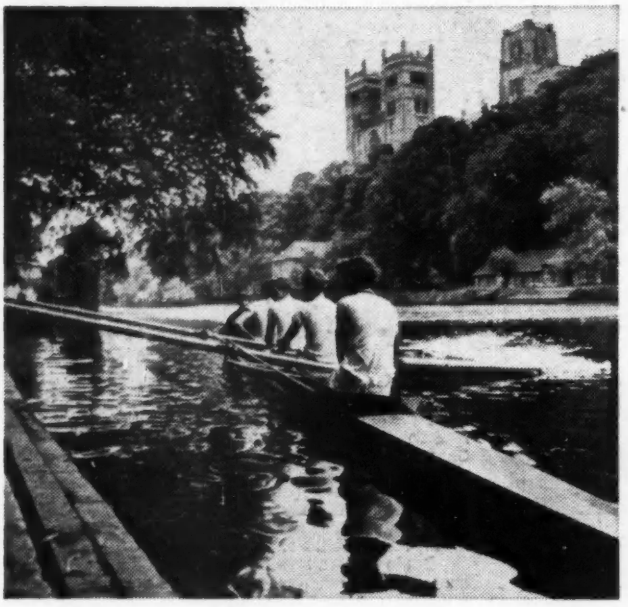
*ADDRESS*_____

*TYPE OF BUSINESS*_____ BTJ 8



Boys of Durham School rowing on the River Wear.

Tursdale Government Training Centre, Co. Durham.

Room to expand

The Board of Trade are now able to offer for rent or sale the following factories. Most have room for 100 per cent expansion. They are centrally heated and all essentials are provided.

ENGLAND

Advance factories (for immediate occupation)

		Sq. ft.
Berwick-upon-Tweed		15,000
Cumberland	Workington	25,000
Durham	Consett	25,000
	Hartlepools	25,000
	Houghton-le-Spring	25,000
	Stanley	25,000
	Stockton	21,000
Northumberland	Ashington	25,000
	Blyth	25,000
	Newburn	25,000
Sunderland		50,000
Teesside		25,000

Other available factories

		Sq. ft.
Durham	Hartlepools	44,000
	Hartlepools	31,000
	Langley Moor	52,700
	North Tees	24,000
	Shildon	59,000
	Team Valley	13,300
	Team Valley	8,500
Northumberland	Bede	49,000
	Bede	24,000
	Blyth	74,100
	Newburn	24,400
Yorkshire	Skelton	60,000

Rental is between 4s. 10d. and 5s. 6d. per sq. ft.

Principals only should apply to:

Regional Controller, Board of Trade, Northern Region, Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, NE1 4TJ. Tel. ONE 2 27575. Telex 53178.

The Secretary, English Industrial Estates Corporation, Team Valley, Gateshead-upon-Tyne, 11, Co. Durham, NE11 ONA. Tel. ONE 2 876071.

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WALES

Advance factories (for immediate occupation)

		Sq. ft.
Breconshire	Ynyscedwyn	10,000
	Ynyscedwyn	10,000
Caernarvonshire	Pwllheli	10,000
Carmarthenshire	Ammanford	10,000
Glamorgan	Fforestfach	25,000
	Fforestfach	25,000
	Kenfig	25,000
	Maesteg	10,000
	Maesteg	10,000
	Merthyr Tydfil	25,000
	Neath	10,000
	Pontardawe	10,000
Pembrokeshire	Milford Haven	10,000

Other available factories

Anglesey	Llangefni	40,000
Carmarthenshire	Ammanford	147,000
Glamorgan	Dowlais	36,500
	Llwynypia	47,000
	Treforest	12,000

Rental is between 4s. 3d. and 5s. 3d. per sq. ft.

Principals only should apply to:

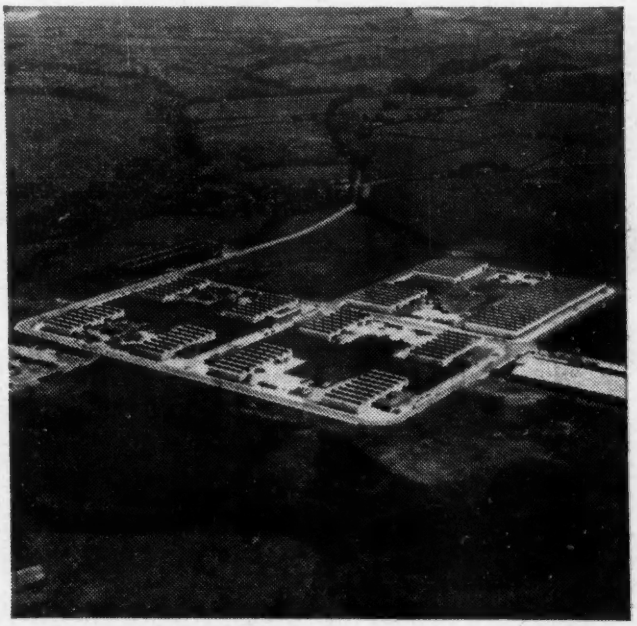
Controller, Board of Trade Office for Wales, Gabalfa, Cardiff, CF4 4YL. Tel. 0222 62151. Telex 49267.

The Secretary, Welsh Industrial Estates Corporation, Treforest Industrial Estate, Pontypridd, Glamorgan, Tel. 0443-85 2011.

SCOTLAND

Advance factories (for immediate occupation)

		Sq. ft.
Aberdeen		13,000
Ayrshire	Girvan	12,500
	Kilwinning	27,000
Dumfriesshire	Sanquhar	12,900
	Sanquhar	19,000
Fife	Kirkcaldy	27,800
	Leven	12,600
	Leven	19,200
Port Glasgow		17,300
Inverness		6,800
Mull of Kintyre	Campbeltown	6,600
Lanarkshire	Douglas	18,800
	Douglas	12,800
Stirlingshire	Falkirk	41,600
	Kilsyth	12,700



Blairlinn Industrial area, near Cumbernauld new town. The majority of the factories in this area are at present Standard Advance Factory Units, which range in size from 10,000 sq. ft. to 80,000 sq. ft. There are also purpose built factories and space for more to be built.

Other available factories

Aberdeenshire	Fraserburgh	8,000
	Peterhead	18,800
Dunbartonshire	Vale of Leven	35,000
Glasgow	Carntyne Estate	22,100
	Carntyne Estate	5,500
	Thornliebank Estate	117,300
Inverness		4,300
Lanarkshire	Uddingston	199,600
	Uddingston	156,900

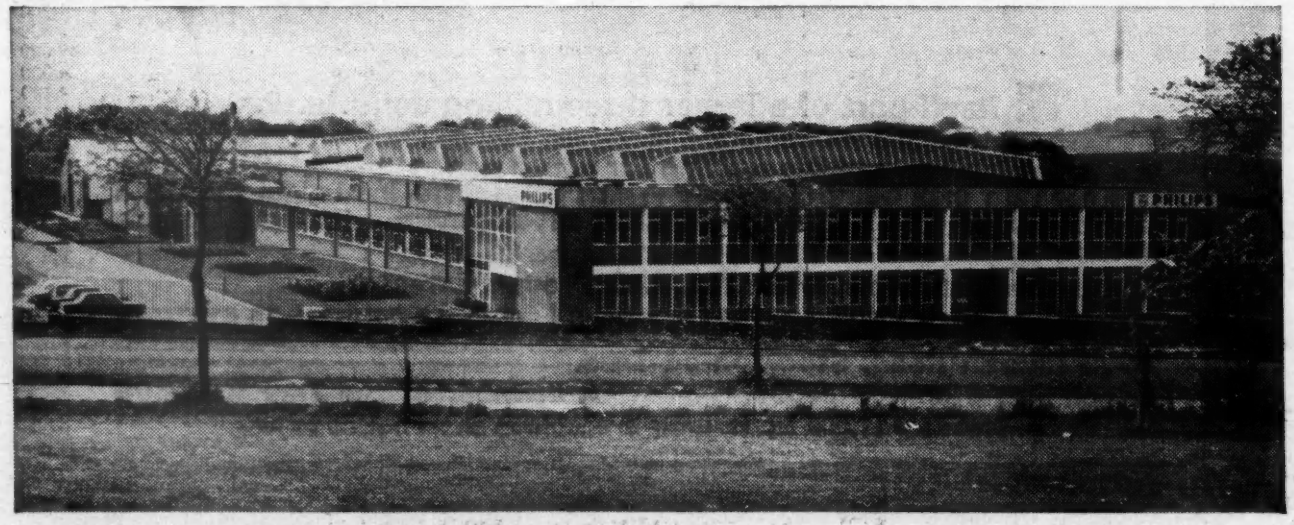
Rental is between 2s. 6d. and 5s. per sq. ft.

Principals only should apply to:

Principal Controller, Board of Trade Office for Scotland, 314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow C.3. Tel. 041 CIT 2855. Telex 77583.

The Secretary, Scottish Industrial Estates Corporation, 3 Woodside Place, Glasgow C.3. Tel. 041 DOU 6651.

(*Continued on page 969*)



Factory built on an individual site for Philips at Dunfermline.

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- with Government financial assistance . . .
- to buy,* man and equip a new factory or warehouse . . .
- with private rail sidings . . .
- where land and labour are no longer a problem . . .
- next to a superbly equipped all-weather airport . . .
- and close to motorway, freightliner depot, marshalling yards, docks and the Europort container service .
- All this on the doorstep of a new 400,000 populated city . . .
- itself part of a larger three million conurbation.

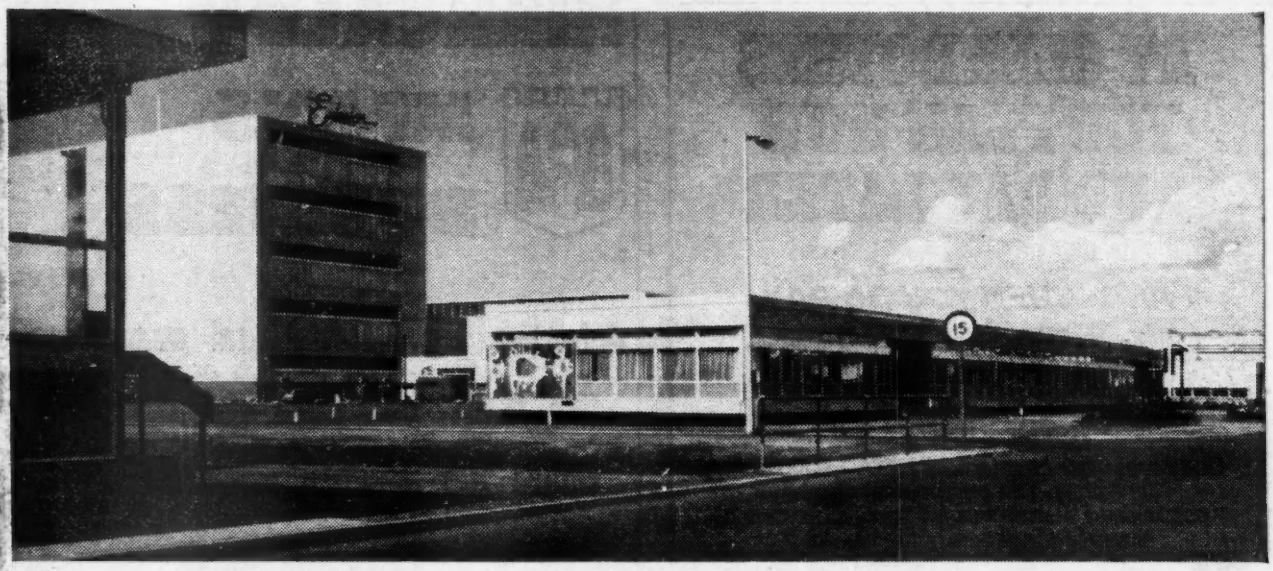
We've set it all up and it's waiting for you, a perfect backcloth for your business on expanding Teesside — at Eaglescliffe Industrial Estate, a fast developing 160 acre, £16 million development with employment potential for 5,000-7,000 people.

For further details write to: **Mr. J. G. Provan, Director,**

EAGLESCLIFFE INDUSTRIAL ESTATES LIMITED

74-76 Church Road, Stockton-on-Tees.
Telephone: Stockton 65591. **A member of the Tennet Group**

*** Standard 11,000 sq. ft. units available at short notice to let.**



A large special purpose factory built with the assistance of the Government of Northern Ireland for British Enkalon.

NORTHERN IRELAND

THE NORTHERN IRELAND Government's advance factory building programme includes factories of widely varying sizes. Factories are built by the Ministry of Commerce at locations where labour and services are known to be available and with the ample space for extension which experience has shown to be necessary. It is the Ministry's policy always to have available a number of factories of varying size thus ensuring that firms requiring premises at short notice can be sure of finding accommodation in Northern Ireland.

The rents charged for these factories vary from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per sq. ft. depending on the locality but where the employment offered by a particular project or where the type of production involved is regarded as being of special interest to Northern Ireland a concession rent with a rent free period can be offered. A firm can generally negotiate if it so wishes the purchase of Government built premises on a repayment basis. Industrial premises in Northern Ireland are derated to the extent of 75 per cent.

The allocation of a Government factory is normally part of a package deal, including grants on plant and machinery which at the present time may be as high as 50 per cent. Financial assistance can take several forms and can be tailor-made to the requirements of a particular project.

Help is also available by way of fuel subsidies, allowances for the transfer of key workers and grants towards the cost of training labour if this should prove necessary.

Factories in Northern Ireland now available for occupation

Location	Expansion room	Total area in square feet (production area in brackets)
Dunmurry, Co. Antrim	None	7,950 (5,000)
Lisburn, Co. Antrim	300%	17,250 (12,180)
Dungannon, Co. Tyrone	100%	18,936 (10,000)
Pennyburn, Londonderry	150%	28,107 (18,000)
Lurgan, Co. Armagh	300%	33,250 (24,340)
Antrim town	300%	33,250 (24,340)
Lisburn, Co. Antrim	300%	33,250 (24,340)
Dunmurry, Co. Antrim	100%	34,770 (20,301)
Adelaide, Belfast	130%	50,250 (36,670)
Larne, Co. Antrim	100%	71,473 (57,698)
Adelaide, Belfast	130%	73,500 (55,000)
Lurgan, Co. Armagh	300%	73,500 (55,000)
Castlereagh, Belfast	300%	110,238 (77,387)

New electronic firm for Northern Ireland

THE NORTHERN IRELAND Ministry of Commerce announced on March 20 that the International Rectifier Company (Great Britain) Ltd. is to set up a manufacturing operation in Newry, Co. Down. Work on a 15,000 sq. ft. factory will begin shortly, and the company expect to be in production early next year. Employment should built up to about 250 in four years. The factory will turn out semi-conductors and rectifiers for the home and export markets.

New £9 million titanium dioxide plant for Teesside

BRITISH TITAN Products Co. Ltd. has announced that it is to build a new plant to make 30,000 tons a year of titanium dioxide on a new 215-acre site at Greatham, on the north bank of the Tees. Close to the company's original plant at Billingham and its Central Laboratories at Stockton-on-Tees, the new plant will cost over £9 million and will employ about 200 people. It will be in production by the second half of 1970.

In 1967 the company exported about 44 per cent of the output of its two English factories, and the new plant at Greatham will make a big contribution to BTP's drive for even greater exports.

Development of the 100-acre North Seaton Industrial Estate

THE MILBURN ESTATES LIMITED announce that they are shortly to begin developing a 100-acre estate at Newbiggin in Northumberland. The estate is to be known as North Seaton Industrial Estate. The project could inject a capital investment of up to £10 million and provide employment for several thousand people.

This estate is located 16 miles north of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and will provide excellent sites for industrial and commercial developments within the North-East Development Area.

New industry for Pontardawe

THE BOARD OF TRADE advance factory at Pontardawe has been allocated to William Old (Resiform) Wales Limited, a newly formed subsidiary of William Old Limited, well-known civil engineering and building contractors of North Harrow, Middlesex.

The new company intends to take occupation of the factory in April and expects that in the long term it will be able to offer employment for some 50 work-people, most of whom would be men.

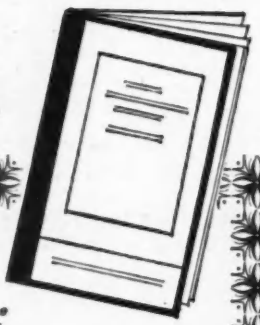
AT GLENROTHES YOU PLAN NOW AND PAY LATER

AND WHEN YOU DO PAY,

PAY LESS

Construct your new factory NOW in expanding Glenrothes. The companies who have established themselves and grown since it's inception will testify that when it comes to help and advice in planning, you'll find Glenrothes is first class. And it won't cost you a penny until the building is well under way. You can select your site, brief our architects and approve sketch plans right now. Let us explain just how economically viable the whole thing is. Land rents are cheaper, so are labour costs and, thanks to Government grants, so is the purchase of factories and plant. 11/- buys £1 worth of plant, 15/- buys £1 worth of factory building and, depending on the nature of the industry involved, there are many other incentives.

All the information is set out in this brochure and it's available to interested companies. Clip this coupon, attach it to your business card or letterhead and we'll send the brochure by return of post.



To the General Manager, Glenrothes Development Corporation, Glenrothes, Fife.
Please send me the brochure "Glenrothes for Expansion" by return of post.

Name _____

Company _____

Address _____

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BT.

KIRKCALDY MEANS BUSINESS

Join the big international companies—like A.E.I. and Rank—in Kirkcaldy, where the benefits are substantial.

A.E.I. and Rank operate in Kirkcaldy from the Mitchelston Industrial Estate. Kirkcaldy now has two new advance factories on the Estate ready for immediate rental. One is 20,000 sq. ft., the other 16,000 sq. ft. Rental about 5/- a sq. ft., together with approximately 90 acres of land still available. Investiga te these sites and the solid benefits that go with them.

WHY KIRKCALDY MEANS BUSINESS

The minimum of red tape . . . a vigorous dynamic atmosphere . . . an industrial tradition . . . an adaptable labour force . . . ample supplies of raw materials, fuel and power . . . port facilities and docking (on direct sea routes to Continental markets) . . . easy access by road, over the Forth Road Bridge, to southern markets . . . Edinburgh, Scotland's beautiful capital, little more than 25 minutes distant . . . Turnhouse Airport even nearer, for direct communications with London and European centres . . . 28 golf courses within 30 miles (including the world's finest at St. Andrews) . . . mountaineering, skiing, salmon and trout fishing, yachting, all nearby.

SOLID BENEFITS TO INDUSTRY

1. ***As part of a development area, Kirkcaldy offers you the advantage of Government grants.***

2. ***A labour force can be specially trained for your industry.*** **Men can be trained as your operatives before you ever open up in Kirkcaldy. Financial assistance is available if you wish to train men at either your parent factory or at special premises in Kirkcaldy.**

3. ***Kirkcaldy will grant*** **100%** ***loans on executive housing.*** **In addition local authority housing is immediately available for key workers. Kirkcaldy has some of the best housing in Britain and recent schemes have won national design awards.**

Find out more about busy bustling Kirkcaldy . . . and the profitable reasons for living and working in this beautiful part of Britain. Post the coupon today.

To: Charles D. Chapman, Esq., Town Clerk, Kirkcaldy, Fife, Scotland.
Please send me more information about busy bustling Kirkcaldy.

Name _____

Address _____

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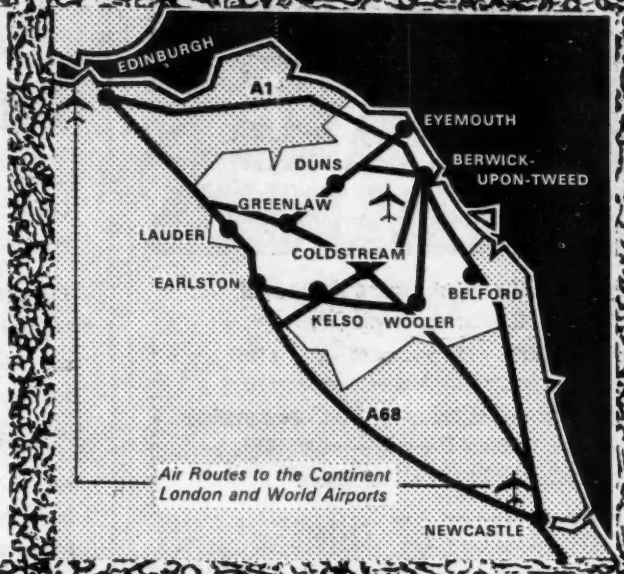
THE EASTERN BORDER DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION



The new growth point in The North

You can move NOW to the Eastern Border growth area. To support our planned Town Expansions we have a continuing programme of factory building financed by the Development Commission. A 15,000 SQ. FT. FACTORY at BERWICK and 10,000 SQ. FT. at KELSO are just completed. Maximum Board of Trade grants and rent-free periods are available. ● The area is strategically situated on main road and rail routes between the conurbations of North East England and Central Scotland where markets are growing fast. Direct shipping to European and World Ports from Tyneside and Leith and our own port of Berwick. ● Extensive serviced sites, modern key workers' houses immediately available. Very large volume of process water with coastal disposal facilities: and all this in the lower Tweed valley—a magnet for the holidaymaker. ● We are a full-time organisation dedicated to making your move fast and trouble-free. If you have a problem let EBDA do the worrying for you. A letter or a telephone call can bring our Development Officer to your office next day.

EASTERN BORDER DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, 1 Quay Walls, Berwick-upon-Tweed. A. John Reid, Development Officer. Telephone Berwick 6749 (Office), Eyemouth 370 (Home).

Sites immediately available for factories up to 200,000 sq. ft.
Small units 2 to 3,000 sq. ft. under construction,
also B.O.T. advance factories.
Government development grants, RE.P. refunds etc. payable.
Some skilled and plentiful semi-skilled and unskilled labour available.
Houses for key workers, Technical College (designated Polytechnic).
Excellent road, rail communications, Municipal Airport.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND

Enquiries for further information to:—

SUNDERLAND

R. E. VIDAL
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER
BURDON HOUSE
SUNDERLAND
TELEPHONE 56201

NESTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Sites are available for Lease on the Council's Clayhill Industrial Estate off Liverpool Road, Neston, Wirral.

The sites may be developed for LIGHT INDUSTRIAL purposes and contain 1,900 sq. yds. and 1,626 sq. yds. or thereabouts, respectively.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Clerk of the Council. The Industrial Estate is within the Merseyside Industrial Development Area.

TOWN HALL,
NESTON,
WIRRAL, CHESHIRE

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KEY TOWN FOR EXPANSION

Right in the centre of Scotland, KILSYTH, best placed to serve the needs of expanding industry. Best placed to deliver and export through the ports of Clydeport and Grangemouth and along the main trunk roads which service the town. Best placed to staff your project with first rate labour.

You can site your development on a new industrial estate with al services laid on where advance factories are already available for let. Modern housing is available for key workers and the town boasts many recreational facilities.

BOARD OF TRADE AND MINISTRY OF LABOUR GRANTS AVAILABLE

For full details write or telephone:
A. D. MATHIE, M.A., LL.B.,
TOWN CLERK.

Any firm moving to this glorious area of Europe can be assured of a labour force

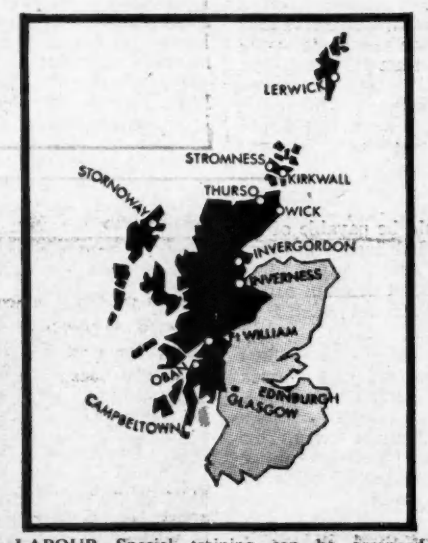
The Highlands and Islands Development Board—through their imaginative "Project Counterdrift"—has a labour register of thousands of men and women—professional people, managers, highly skilled, semi-skilled labour, technicians, engineers.

The opportunities are varied and substantial. By Act of Parliament, the Highlands and Islands Development Board has the power to assist development in many different ways—by finance, building, the acquisition of land, the provision of equipment and services.

IT IS MANNED BY A TEAM OF PROFESSIONAL MEN—WITH POWER AT THEIR ELBOW.

The Aviemore Holiday Centre—a £3 million project.

INDUSTRIAL SITES are available throughout the area (which consists of Shetland, Orkney, Caithness, Ross and Cromarty, Sutherland, Inverness and Argyll)—new sites can be developed (with full grants) to your own requirements.

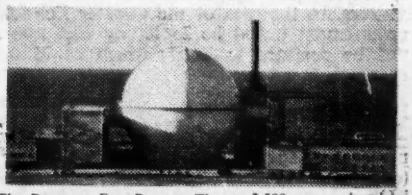


LABOUR Special training can be arranged for your particular industry. There are Technical Colleges at Inverness and Thurso.

RAW MATERIALS, FUEL AND POWER are in very good supply. There are considerable resources of timber.

WHAT ABOUT COMMUNICATIONS?
AIR—BEA flies from London to Inverness in less than 2½ hours. There are daily BEA flights to Campbeltown, Benbecula, Stornoway, Wick, Orkney and Shetland. The HDB intend to have airstrips within 40 miles of any given point in the area.

SEA—Sea communications are excellent. Invergordon is a naval depot and seaport. It is a deep-water landlocked harbour accommodating vessels of 60,000-80,000 tons.

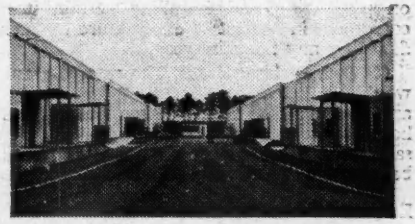


The Dounreay Fast Reactor, Thurso: 2,500 are employed by U.K. Atomic Energy Authority.

Stornoway and Lerwick are two of the busiest fishing ports in the UK. There are fine harbours at Scapa Flow, Oban and Loch Ewe, and ample dock facilities at Thurso, Wick, Kirkwall, Campbeltown, Stromness and other ports.

RAIL—Full British Rail services reach to Wick.

ROAD—The network of main roads permits fast transport routes.



The largest grain distillery in Europe at Invergordon.

Highlands and Islands Development Board

6 Castle Wynd, Inverness.
Telephone OIN3-34171. Telex 7567

Hotel development incentives

FOLLOWING THE STATEMENT in his speech in the debate on the Budget on March 20, Mr. Anthony Crosland, President of the Board of Trade, answering a written question on hotel development incentives in the House of Commons, said:

'I can at this stage give the following more detailed information, but a full account of the scheme must await publication of the White Paper.

Hotel development incentives

The Government propose to give assistance towards the capital cost of providing new hotel accommodation and the extension and improvement of existing hotels in the following ways:

(1) *Hotel development grants* would be available for new hotels; for extensions to existing hotels which provide more bedrooms for letting; and for some items of fixed plant and equipment in connection with improvement schemes.

(2) *Loan assistance* would be available in appropriate cases towards financing new hotels, and bedroom extensions and improvements to existing ones.

Eligibility

Hotels eligible for consideration would be those which offer accommodation and meals to travellers and visitors overnight or for longer periods without their necessarily having booked in advance. Establishments which only offer accommodation on a longer term residential basis or only against advance reservations would not be eligible. Moreover, grants and loan assistance would only be available for hotels providing at least 10 bedrooms exclusively for the accommodation of travellers and short-time visitors. In the area of the Greater London Council the minimum requirement would be 25 letting bedrooms. The assistance would not be confined to hotels which could show significant overseas earnings.

Rates of grant proposed

(1) *New hotels.* For new hotels a grant would be payable of 20 per cent of expenditure on buildings and specified fixed equipment (excluding expenditure on the purchase of land and of any existing buildings on the land) but subject to an upper limit of grant calculated on the basis of £1,000 for each letting bedroom created by the development.

(2) *Grants for extensions.* For extensions which provide not less than five additional bedrooms for letting, bringing the total number of letting bedrooms to not less than 10 (25 in the area of the GLC), a grant would be payable of 20 per cent of expenditure on new building work including specified fixed equipment (excluding expenditure on the purchase of land and existing buildings) subject to an upper limit of £1,000 for each additional letting bedroom created by the development.

(3) *Improvement schemes.* A grant of 20 per cent of expenditure on purchasing and installing certain items of fixed plant and equipment in respect of expenditure on such items of not less than £1,000 in any financial year.

(4) *Development Areas.* The rate of grant in Development Areas would be 25 per cent for all three forms of assistance, subject to an upper limit of £1,250 per additional bedroom in respect of new hotels and extensions. Hotels in Development Areas would have to satisfy the other criteria including the minimum requirement of 10 bedrooms or more for letting.

Loan assistance

To clarify for consideration for loan assistance, the same criteria of size and additional accommodation would have to be met as for hotel development grants. New hotel projects could attract loan assistance of up to 30 per cent of expenditure, providing it exceeds £20,000, on buildings and specified fixed equipment (excluding expenditure on the purchase of land and of existing buildings). Extensions and improvements to existing hotels which have, or would on completion, have 10 or more letting bedrooms (25 in the GLC area) could attract loan assistance of up to 50 per cent of expenditure, providing it exceeds £10,000, on new buildings and specified fixed equipment (excluding expenditure on the purchase of land and existing buildings).

Maximum amount and terms of loans

The maximum amount of loan would be £500,000 for any one project. For new hotels the maximum period of loan would be 20 years; for extensions and improvements to existing hotels it would be 15 years.

Nationalized industries

Nationalized industries having powers to operate or invest in hotels would be eligible for hotel development grants but not for loan assistance.

Local authorities

Grants or loan assistance would not be available to local authorities who are exempt from Corporation Tax.

Duration of the scheme

Initially hotel development grants and loan assistance on the bases summarized above would be available only for hotel projects on which work begins on the site after March 31, 1968, and before April 1, 1971. Such projects, moreover, would have to be completed before March 31, 1973.

Applications

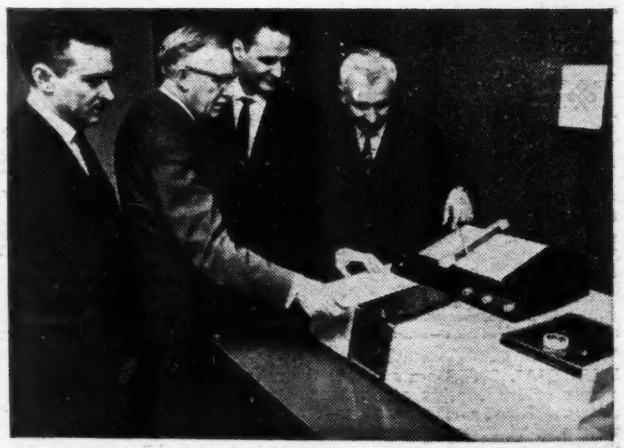
It will not be possible for any applications for grants or loans to be accepted for consideration until Parliament has approved the necessary legislation. Intending applicants should, in the meantime, retain any documents which could help to establish eligibility and substantiate expenditure.'

Note: the White Paper is expected to be published before the Easter recess.

Lord Brown to visit the South-west

LORD BROWN, Minister of State at the Board of Trade with special responsibility for exports, was expected to visit the South West Region on March 28 and today (March 29) to carry out engagements in Somerset and Bristol.

On March 28 Lord Brown was expected to visit Avimo Ltd., optical instrument manufacturers; Easton and Johnson Ltd., paper making equipment manufacturers; and the Ministry of Defence (Navy) Hydrographic Supplies Establishment at Taunton, which has a large overseas market. He was due to attend a luncheon in Taunton arranged by local Chambers of Commerce and in the evening to meet some leading



The Deputy Minister of Russia's main technological ministry was in Cambridge recently for what he described as an important visit to further technological research and co-operation between the USSR and Britain. Mr. K. B. Arutyunov, Deputy Minister of Instrument Building, Automation and Control Systems, and two senior ministry officials, spent the day at the factories of W. G. Pye & Co. Ltd. and Unicam Instruments. During the visit they saw a selection of chromatographs and spectrophotometers, including the recently introduced Unicam SP3000 Spectrophotometer. The Russian delegation were at the factories for talks with the managing director, Mr. W. H. Storey, in his capacity as president of the Scientific Instrument Manufacturers' Association. The picture shows delegates from Russia looking at a Unicam instrument during their tour of W. G. Pye and Unicam. From left to right are: Mr. V. S. Davidov, Mr. W. H. Storey, Mr. K. B. Arutyunov (deputy minister), and Mr. G. A. Simonyan. (Photo by courtesy of *Cambridge News.*)

managements of firms in the Yeovil and Dorset areas informally at dinner in Yeovil.

Today (March 29), the Minister is expected to visit Marglass Ltd., fibreglass textile manufacturers at Sherbourne; Clothier Giles & Co. Ltd., gloviers at Yeovil; C. and J. Clark Ltd., footwear manufacturers at Street; and Clark, Son and Morland, Ltd., sheepskin garment and footwear producers at Glastonbury. This evening, Lord Brown will meet members of the Bristol and West Exporters Club at a working session.

Lord Brown to visit Yugoslavia

LORD BROWN, Minister of State, Board of Trade, is to visit Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Yugoslav Government from April 16 to 21.

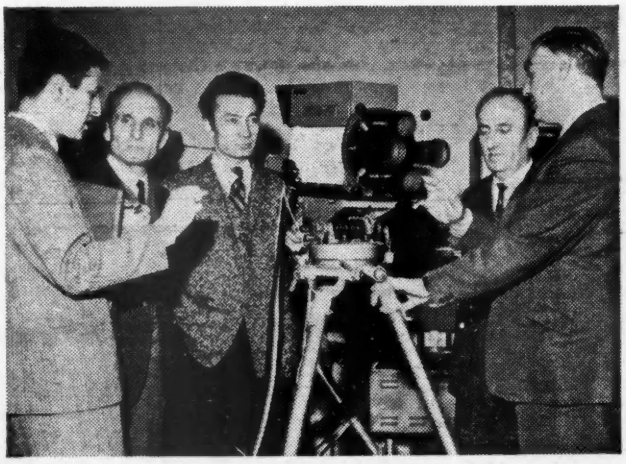
The Minister will first visit Zagreb where he will meet members of the Croatian Government on April 17, and he will also visit the Zagreb International Spring Fair at which the Board of Trade has organized three displays by British exhibitors under joint venture terms. The London Chamber of Commerce is sponsoring the British group in the Plastics and Packaging Fair, and also the group in the Hotel, Catering and Retail Trade Equipment Exhibition; while the Building Materials Export Group is collaborating with the Board of Trade in organizing the group of exhibitors of building materials and equipment.

Lord Brown will then go on to Belgrade where he will have discussions with members of the Federal Government of Yugoslavia about Anglo-Yugoslav trade, and on April 18 he will sign the Anglo-Yugoslav Agreement for Technological Co-operation.

The Minister will pay a visit to the International Fair of Engines and Motor Vehicles in Belgrade on April 20, where the Board of Trade has organized a joint venture display with the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders.

Note:

The Technological Agreement will provide a framework for the long-term development of technological relations through such means as the exchange of specialists and information; facilities for study, training and research; and other forms as may be mutually agreed.



Four members of the Turkish Educational Aids Centre visited EMI Electronics recently to see the latest EMI educational television equipment. They include the head of the Centre, Mr. Ali Mutlu, whose particular interest is the employment of television in education, and Mr. Mehmet Bertan, sectional director at the Centre, who is investigating new techniques and equipment for teaching mathematics. They were accompanied by Mr. Mustafa Erturk and Mr. Muhip Babalik, who are currecently attached to CETO (Centre for Educational Television Overseas) in London. The picture shows Mr. David Williams (right) of EMI demonstrating the BC 920 closed circuit television camera, which was developed specifically for educational and similar small studio applications. Also seen are (left to right): Mr. Muhip Babalik, Mr. Ali Mutlu, Mr. Mustafa Erturk and Mr. Mehmet Bertan,

President chairs EFTA Consultative Committee meeting

MR. ANTHONY CROSLAND, President of the Board of Trade, is visiting Geneva today (March 29) to be chairman at a meeting of the EFTA Consultative Committee.

Notes:

Mr. Crosland has been chairman of the EFTA Ministerial Council since January this year and it is in this capacity that he is acting as chairman of the Consultative Committee. The council chairmanship rotates among member states at six-monthly intervals.

The Consultative Committee is a small advisory group of leading figures in the economic life of the EFTA member countries. Its purpose is to provide the council with suggestions on EFTA matters from outside the national governments and to create a nucleus of informed opinion on EFTA activities and problems in the member countries. It is reporting to the Ministerial Council which meets in London on May 9 and 10.

British members of the committee are:

Sir George Pollock, CBI.
Sir Lincoln Steel, CBI.
Lord Wright, chairman, TUC General Council.
Mr. Sidney Greene, chairman, TUC Economic Committee.
Mr. A. C. F. Hey, secretary, Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

Panel on Take-overs and Mergers

THE BANK of England announce that the Panel on Takeovers and Mergers has now been constituted. The chairman is Sir Humphrey Mynors, chairman of the Finance Corporation for Industry and formerly deputy governor of the Bank of England. The secretary of the Panel is Mr. W. P. Cooke, Discount Office, Bank of England.

A list of the members of the Panel will be given in next week's issue of the *Journal*.

Bank Rate reduced

IT WAS ANNOUNCED on March 21 that the Bank Rate had been reduced from 8 to 7½ per cent.

The Budget: corrigendum

THE CHANGES in the Purchase Tax applied as from March 20, and not from March 19 as stated in last week's issue of the *Journal*.

Planning team to prepare South-East strategy

THE GROUNDWORK for the preparation of a physical planning strategy for the South-East, the largest and most comprehensive regional planning exercise ever performed in this country, is to begin within the next few weeks.

A planning team will be led by Dr. Wilfred Burns, who becomes Chief Planner of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on April 1. He will assemble the team and organize the work in co-operation with the Standing Conference on London and South-East Planning and other Government departments as soon as possible after his appointment.

A statement was made in Parliament on March 20 by Mr. Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, on the Government's proposals for this technical study on South-east planning strategy arising from the South-east Economic Planning Council's report, published last November. *The statement is given in March 20 Hansard, cols.* 111-113.)

The Government's reply to a report by the South-West Economic Planning Council setting out a draft strategy for the economic and physical planning of that region was announced earlier this month.

Athlone Fellowships' conference in April

LORD BROWN, Minister of State, Board of Trade, will open the Biennial Conference for Athlone Fellows to be held at the Board of Trade on April 8. In the evening Mr. Darling, Minister of State, Board of Trade, will be the host at a wine party for the Fellows and their wives at the Board.

These conferences are held biennially to enable Athlone Fellows to meet officials and the Managing Committee and to discuss the working of the scheme. This year approximately 80 Fellows are expected to be present.

Athlone Fellowships are of one or two years' duration and are available for experience in British industrial organizations, with consulting engineers, for post-graduate study at a British university or research establishment, or for a combination of any of these.

The object of the scheme is to enable selected Canadian graduate engineers to obtain first-hand experience of the scope and quality of British engineering, research, development, design and production. At the same time it enables Fellows to meet people in Britain and to become acquainted with their way of life, thus fostering understanding between the two countries and forming a basis upon which trade can be furthered in both directions.

Since the inauguration of the scheme in 1951, 720 Athlone Fellowships have been awarded to Canadian engineers.

Consideration of mergers by the BoT

IN CARRYING out their responsibilities under the Monopolies and Mergers Act, 1965, the Board of Trade announce that on the information at present before them it is not their intention to refer the following proposed mergers to the Monopolies Commission under the provisions of that Act:

English Sewing Cotton Co. Ltd. and Calico Printers' Association Ltd.

Town & City Properties Ltd. and The Arndale Property Trust Ltd.

Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. and Northern Employers Assurance Co. Ltd.

The Imperial Tobacco Company (of Great Britain and Ireland) Ltd. and National Canning Co. Ltd.

H. & R. Johnson Ltd. and Richards-Campbell Tiles Ltd.

Charrington, Gardner, Locket & Co. Ltd. and Rickett, Cockerell & Co. Ltd.

Building grants

SECTION 6 of the Public Expenditure and Receipts Act 1968, which came into force on March 20, amends Section 3(i) of the Local Employment Act 1960 so that the Board of Trade is no longer obliged to consult the Board of Trade Advisory Committee (BOTAC) on all building grant applications, but need only do so if it sees fit. This discretion will be administered in such a way as not normally to consult BOTAC on applications relating to an estimated building cost of £10,000 or less, unless the applicant is also seeking other assistance under the Acts. Applications for general purpose grants and loans under Section 4 of the Local Employment Act 1960 are unaffected by the change.

Import duty on textile garments and other made-up textile goods

HM CUSTOMS AND EXCISE have issued the following notice for the information of importers and shipping and forwarding agents.

1. The tariff changes to be made as a result of the recent multinational negotiations conducted under the auspicies of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (the Kennedy Round) will include a change in the basis of charging duty on certain textile products – mainly textile garments and other made-up textile goods – containing silk and/or man-made fibres.

2. At present the rates for such goods vary according to the percentage *value* of the silk and man-made fibre components. After the change, the rates will vary according to the percentage *weight* of such components. Thus, the method of assessment for made-up textile products will be brought into line with the method already used in the case of textile yarns and fabrics. It is anticipated that legislation will be introduced to make this change *effective as from July* 1, 1968.

3. The appendix to this notice shows the United Kingdom Tariff Headings which will be affected, and the nature of the change involved is illustrated by the example given below,

Tariff Heading 60.06 (C)

Present Heading	Heading after change
(1) Containing silk or man-made fibres, where the value of the silk or man-made fibre component, or the aggregate of the values of all such components, as the case may be, exceeds 20 per cent of the aggregate of the value of all the components.	(1) Containing more than 20 per cent by weight of silk, of man-made fibres, or of both together.
(2) Containing silk or man-made fibres, where the value of the silk or man-made fibre component, or the aggregate of the values of all such components, as the case may be, exceeds 5 per cent, but does not exceed 20 per cent of the aggregate of the values of all the components.	(2) Containing more than 5 per cent but not more than 20 per cent by weight of silk, of man-made fibres, or of both together.
(3) Other.	(3) Other.

4. When the change has been made (and as the tariff at present similarly requires in respect of goods rated according to component values) it will be necessary, in the interests of expeditious customs clearance, for entries to be supported by a statement of the percentage by weight of the silk and/or man-made fibres in the made-up articles or, if they contain no silk or man-made fibres, by a statement to that effect.

In the case of some of the tariff headings concerned, the rate of duty will also be affected by the percentage by weight of silk alone in the article, just as at present it is affected by the percentage value of silk alone (Tariff heading 61.01(A) is a case in point). For goods falling within such headings, and also containing man-made fibres, a further statement will be required, giving the percentage by weight of silk or, if it be the case, a statement that the goods contain no silk.

In order to determine the percentage(s) to be declared in the statement required, it will be necessary to aggregate the weights of *all* the silk and/or man-made fibres in the article including, in the case of a garment for example, silk and man-made fibres in any lining, padding, elastic, trimmings, etc. Where a separate statement in respect of the percentage by weight of silk alone is necessary, this percentage should be similarly determined.

The statements required may be made on the invoice or other commercial document accompanying the entry if desired.

5. Early notice is given of the change in order that importers may have the opportunity of notifying their suppliers and of seeking clarification on any points about which they may be in doubt.

6. Inquiries concerning the change should be addressed to the Secretary, Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, E.C.3 (Tel. 01-626 1515).

APPENDIX

Tariff Headings affected by the change from value to weight criteria

40.10 Transmission, etc., belts or belting of vulcanized rubber.	61.03 Men's and boys' undergarments.
58.01 Carpets, knotted.	61.04 Women's and girls' undergarments.
58.02 Carpets, other.	61.05 Handkerchiefs.
58.03 Tapestries, hand-made.	61.06 Shawls, etc.
58.07 (C) Tassels, etc.	61.07 Ties, etc.
59.02 (B) Articles of felt.	61.08 Collars, tuckers, etc.
59.03 (B) Articles of bonded fibre fabrics.	61.09 Corsets, etc.
59.05 (A) Nets.	61.10 Gloves.
59.06 Other articles made from yarn, etc.	61.11 Made-up accessories.
59.15 Textile hosepiping.	62.01 Blankets, etc.
59.16 Transmission belts.	62.02 Bed linen, etc.
59.17 (D) Textile products of a kind used in machinery or plant (other).	62.03 Sacks and bags.
60.02 Gloves.	62.04 Tarpaulins.
60.03 Stockings.	62.05 Other made-up textile articles.
60.04 Undergarments.	65.03 Felt hats.
60.05 Outer garments.	65.04 Hats – plaited.
60.06 (C) Made-ups elastic or rubberized.	65.05 Hats, knitted or crocheted, etc.
61.01 Men's and boys' outer garments.	94.04 Mattress supports, articles of bedding or similar furnishing fitted with springs or stuffed.
61.02 Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments.	

Backing Britain campaign

A SIX-POINT action plan for the 'I'm Backing Britain' campaign was announced by Sir Caspar John, its Chairman, in London on March 21. The plan includes Citation Awards for distinguished service in Backing Britain; the formation of committees at local levels; the supply of information; and the creation of a National Council of Support consisting of leading industrialists, trade unionists, and a wide cross-section from other walks of life.

Notice to Importers: butter oil and substances containing butter fat

AS REPORTED BRIEFLY last week the Board of Trade issued Notice to Importers No. 1215, Imports of Butter Oil and Substances containing Butter Fat, on March 23.

As already announced, the Open General Licence was amended with effect from March 19, 1968, to make individual licences necessary for substances containing butter fat as well as for the 'near butters' that were already under control. To meet genuine needs for these substances, a quota of 9,000 tons has been established for imports of near butters and substances containing 50 per cent or more by weight of butter fat, other than ghee, cheese or cream. The quota will cover the 12 months beginning April 1, 1968, and imports may be from any source other than Southern Rhodesia. It is intended that the use of these imported substances should be confined to approved manufacturing processes and that blending or other process involving incorporation with natural butter or substitution for natural butter for table or cooking use should not be allowed.

Allocations will be made to manufacturers only, although they may nominate agents to act as their importers and receive licences on their behalf. The manufacturers will be required to sign undertakings that goods imported under licence will be used only for manufacturing processes within their own business and will not be disposed of to any other concern. Any agent nominated as an importer will be required to give an undertaking that goods will only be purchased for, and delivered to, the manufacturer to whom the allocation has been made. Licence holders must ensure that the goods imported are suitable for the purpose for which they are required since no diversion to alternative use will be permitted.

The manufacturing process must be of a nature where the use of butter oil or substances containing butter fat is traditional or is known to give satisfactory results. Manufacturers of food products requiring these substances should make preliminary application to the Board of Trade either direct or through an importing agent stating nature of their product: – e.g. biscuits, chocolate, confectionery, ice cream – and giving the following figure in tons:

(a) total output of product in 1967;

(b) actual usage of substances containing butter fat (but not including natural butter) in making the above in 1967;

(c) the projected use of these substances in the 12 months April 1968 to March 1969 inclusive.

(i) assuming the same level of production as in 1967;

(ii) assuming that present plans for 1968 are realized.

Until more is known about the precise uses to which the substances have been put, the questions set out above must be regarded as tentative and certification is not required. All eligible applicants will later be asked to submit certified returns on a prescribed form and to sign an undertaking before any allocation is made.

The quota is intended to cover all imports of near butters and substances containing butter fat whether required for retention in the United Kingdom or for incorporation in goods for export; applications will not therefore be entertained for imports for incorporation in manufactured goods outside the quota arrangements.

Preliminary applications should reach the Import Licensing Branch of the Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, not later than April 1, 1968.

Note for importers and clearing agents

In consequence of the amendment of the Open General Licence referred to in paragraph 1 above, it should be noted that for Customs purposes, the Commissioners of Customs and Excise have made a direction under Section 28 of the Customs and Excise Act 1952 requiring importers to declare on the Customs Entry for goods entered under the following tariff headings:

15.13
18.06(A)
18.06(C)(2)
21.07(A)
21.07(B)(1)
21.07(B)(2)
21.07(B)(6),

whether the butter fat content of goods so entered is less than 50 per cent by weight or 50 per cent or more by weight.

Notice to Importers: imports of refined sugar

THE BOARD OF TRADE issued Notice to Importers No. 1216, Imports of Refined Sugar, on March 26.

The simplified licensing arrangements for imports of refined sugar, announced originally in Notice to Importers No. 1144 of March 12, 1966, are being continued once again on the same basis for the next six months. The validity of open individual licences (prefixed 'AS') is hereby extended from March 31, 1968, to September 30, 1968. (Licence documents should *not* be returned to the Board for amendment.)

These licences continue to serve also to clear any Negotiated Price Quota sugar which polarizes at more than 98 degrees and are valid for imports from all sources except Southern Rhodesia.

Licence-holders should continue to make regular monthly returns of quantities imported under their licences, by country of origin; they should reach the Import Licensing Branch, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, *not later than the 10th of each month.*

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, preferably through a trade association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by April 12, 1968.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
28.18	Magnesium oxide of a purity of not less than 96%, which contains (a) not more than 0·05% by weight of boron compounds expressed as B_2O_3, (b) a total of not more than 0·5% by weight of aluminium compounds and iron compounds expressed as Al_2O_3 and Fe_2O_3, and (c) a total of not less than 1% by weight and not more than 3·5% by weight of calcium compounds and silicon compounds expressed as CaO and SiO_2, the weight of calcium compounds being not less than 1·5 times and not more than 2·5 times the weight of silicon compounds; and (d) of which not less than 35% by weight is retained by a sieve having a nominal width of aperture of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch and conforming to British Standard 410 : 1962.		December 31, 1968	9238
29.29	*NN*-Diethylhydroxylamine.	N, N-Diethylhydroxylamine.	December 31, 1968	13147
29.36	2-Methoxy-3-sulphanilamidopyrazine.	Sulphamethopyrazine - 2-sulphanilamido-3-methoxy-pyrazine.	December 31, 1968	13146

Statement by Minister of Technology on computer merger

MR. ANTHONY WEDGWOOD BENN, Minister of Technology, speaking in Parliament on March 21, made the following statement on the computer industry:

'I am pleased to be able to inform the House that, with the backing of the Government, the commercial and scientific computer businesses of ICT and English Electric Computers are to be brought together into one company to be called International Computers Limited (ICL). ICL will be by far the largest company outside the United States specializing in commercial and scientific computers. Plessey, a major manufacturer of telecommunications equipment, will participate in the new group, and will also form a joint development company with ICL to study and develop the convergence between computers and communications.

'In pursuing our objective of a strong independent British computer industry, and recognizing ICL's need for heavy expenditure on research and development and for securing a strong financial position, the Government proposes, subject to the approval of Parliament, to participate in the financing of the new company's operations to the extent of £17 million over a period of five years.

'Of this total amount, the Ministry of Technology have agreed to provide £13½ million over the next four years as grant towards ICL's research and development expenditure. The remaining £3½ million is to be subscribed for ordinary shares of £1 each, which will be issued to the Government at par; 2s. per share will be payable on issue and the balance in 1972. The current-market value of these shares substantially exceeds the amount to be subscribed for them. These terms have been designed to make a high proportion of the Government's contribution available as support for the research and development programme chargeable against revenue, while giving the Government a substantial participation in the future prosperity of the company which this programme is designed to achieve. I have in mind making use of the powers for which the Industrial Expansion Bill makes provision, subject to the enactment of the Bill, and the necessary affirmative resolution.

'As a result of these arrangements the Government will hold initially 10.5 per cent of the ordinary shares, and the other shares will be held: 53.5 per cent by the former ICT shareholders, 18 per cent by English Electric, 18 per cent by Plessey.

'It will be the policy of ICL to continue to manufacture, market and service the present ICT 1900 and English Electric System 4 ranges of computers, with enhancements. It will also sell and service the Elliott 4100 range. The know-how and experience of ICT and of English Electric Computers will be pooled to develop for the 1970s a new range of computer systems, as competitive as any available in the world markets at that time. The new range will be designed to enable both 1900 Series and System 4 users to transfer their work to it without difficulty.

'In the light of the Government's intention to place orders for large computer systems ICL's research and development programme will include the development of such a system to meet the expected demand at home and overseas.

'The Government will have a director on the board of the new company, but does not intend to intervene in the day-to-day management. To safeguard the public interest, the Government and the company will enter into an agreemnt, the text of which, when completed, I will make available to the House. There will be a revision of the existing arrangement between the NRDC and ICT, which will bring forward the repayment of the money advanced by the NRDC.

'My Rt. Hon. Friend the President of the Board of Trade has indicated that he does not intend to refer the proposed arrangement to the Monopolies Commission. Neither English Electric nor Plessey will enjoy a preferential position in the supply of components to ICL, which will seek its supplies from the most competitive sources.'

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor, Board of Trade Journal, *Room 127, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7878, Ext. 2653/6) and not to HMSO.*

UK — USSR working group on standards and metrology set up

A SOVIET DELEGATION on standards and metrology has been visiting London from March 5-15 under the terms of the Agreement on Scientific and Technical Co-operation between the Governments of the United Kingdom and USSR, signed in January this year.

The leader of the delegation was Dr. V. V. Boitsov, chairman of the Committee for Standards, Measures and Measuring Instruments under the USSR Council of Ministers. The delegation included Academician S. A. Khristianovitch, Mr. A. A. Berest, Mr. M. P. Savvin, Mr. I. A. Almazov, Mr. G. P. Zedgenidze, Mr. L. A. Konorov and Mr. V. A. Atanov, and was received by Mr. H. A. R. Binney, Director General of the British Standards Institution, and by representatives of the Ministry of Technology, the Scientific Instrument Manufacturers Association and the British Standards Institution.

Taking part in the discussions on the British side were: from BSI, Mr. G. H. Beeby (BSI's chairman), Mr. C. Weston, Mr. J. M. L. Gavin and Mr. R. J. S. Hudson; from the Ministry of Technology, Mr. A. H. A. Wynn (head of Standards Division), Dr. J. V. Dunworth (director, National Physical Laboratory), Mr. H. E. Barnett and Mr. D. A. Shepherd; from SIMA, Mr. W. H. Storey (SIMA's president), Mr. G. A. Whipple and Mr. F. D. Outridge.

The occasion of the visit was the setting up of a joint United Kingdom/USSR Working Group on Standards and Metrology. Provisions for the procedures for this Working Group were drawn up and agreed, and a plan for co-operation for the years 1969 and 1970 was put in motion. It was agreed to hold the next meeting of this Working Group in Moscow starting on September 24.

In addition, the delegation made visits to a number of establishments and firms.

The discussions, both formal and informal, were carried out in an atmosphere of great friendship and cordiality throughout. The result of the visit is a further step in strengthening the collaboration between the United Kingdom and the USSR in the field of standards and metrology.

United States experts to study British water pollution control

FIVE SENIOR United States experts in water pollution control are flying in to London on April 20 for a two-week visit to study British purification methods and equipment. They have been invited by the Confederation of British Industry and the British National Export Council on behalf of British firms whose factories and sites they will visit.

The United States expects to spend 70 billion dollars on 'prevention, control and abatement' of water pollution over the next decade. Harvard Business Review last year estimated the total cost of United States pollution control between now and the end of the century at 275 billion dollars.

UK and US profitability performance compared in 'New Technology'

THE FINDINGS of a senior employee of a British company who made comparative investigations of a number of American and British concerns in the electrical engineering and electronics fields are reported fully in the March issue of *New Technology* now available.

This issue also carries an article on simplifying the use of numerically-controlled machine tools and an account of the way in which the Ministry of Technology's Torry Research Station has assisted in the development of the freezer trawler.

New Technology is published monthly by the Ministry of Technology with the co-operation of the Central Office of Information. It is distributed free to management in industry, commerce and finance and is obtainable on application to the Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1 (Tel. Waterloo 2345, Ext. 414).

New chairman for North West Economic Planning Council

MR. PETER SHORE, Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, has appointed Mr. W. L. Mather as chairman of the North West Economic Planning Council, in succession to Mr. Charles Carter, vice-chancellor of the University of Lancaster, who did not seek re-appointment at the conclusion of his three-year term of office ending this month.

Mr. Mather is chairman of Mather and Platt Ltd., and has been a member of the North West Council since its inception in February 1965.

Minister of Labour approves ceramics, glass and mineral industries proposals

MR. RAY GUNTER, Minister of Labour, has approved proposals submitted by the Ceramics, Glass and Mineral Products Industry Training Board for a levy on establishments coming within the scope of the Board. Employers in the pottery, glass and associated products industries are to pay a levy equal to 1.5 per cent of their pay roll in the year ended April 5, 1967, and employers in the other industries covered by the Board are to pay 0.75 per cent.

The bulk of the levy will be used to make grants to employers for the training of, for example, technologists and technicians, managers and supervisors; craftsmen and operatives; and for the provision of other training facilities which the Board wishes to encourage.

Provision is made for employers to appeal to independent tribunals against assessment.

This is the effect of an Order (SI 1968 No. 342, obtainable from HMSO or any bookseller, price 10d.) made by Mr. Gunter and laid before Parliament on March 18, which comes into operation on April 1.

Notes:

The Industrial Training Act, 1964. came into operation in March 1964. It empowers the Minister of Labour to set up industrial training boards to improve standards of training throughout industry, to meet the growing demands for higher levels of skill and adaptability in the technological age. The Act covers any activities of industry or commerce, including those of nationalized as well as private industries.

Boards are given powers to raise the levy from employers in the industries to meet their administrative costs and to pay grants to employers providing training of which the Board approves.

The Ceramics, Glass and Mineral Products Industry Training Board was constituted in July 1965 and covers approximately 3,740 establishments.

The Board is formulating detailed training recommendations for occupations in the industry, compliance with which will become a condition for the receipt of grants.

The chairman of the Board is Mr. F. Wilkinson, CBE, and the chief officer is Mr. L. S. Newton. The Board's offices are at Bovis House, Northolt Road, Harrow, Middlesex.

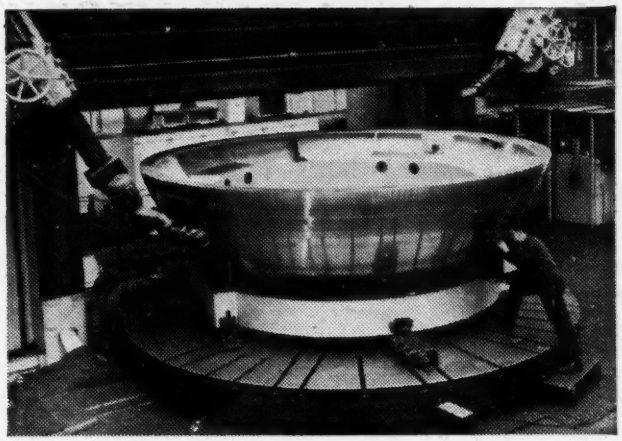
Preparing people for working abroad

MR. REG PRENTICE, the Minister of Overseas Development, paid a visit to the Overseas Service College at Farnham Castle, Surrey, on March 20. The college's courses are designed to prepare people who are going abroad to live and work to adjust themselves to new and strange environments. Men and women the ministry recruits for posts abroad represent about 60 per cent of the college's intake.

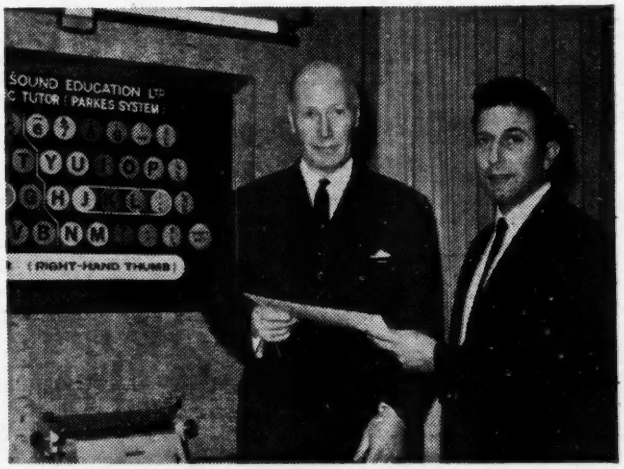
In a short address to members of the staff and those at present attending courses, the Minister said:

'. . . Everyone who goes abroad to do a job of work is, in his or her own way, an ambassador or representative of Britain, and our relations with developing countries are as much affected by the reactions of people engaged in work outside the diplomatic sphere as by those who work within it.

'Thousands of people go out from this country every year to work in developing countries, a great many of them from private industry and commercial firms. They are as much representatives of Britain as those going on my Ministry's schemes, and are as much in need of knowledge and understanding of the countries they are going to.'



A revolutionary heavy fabrication shop which will increase Britain's capacity for the manufacture of heavy pressure vessels for the oil, chemical and process industries was unveiled earlier this month. The shop, built for Robert Jenkins & Co. Ltd., at their premises in Rotherham, has been created in response to a request from the Ministry of Technology to the British chemical engineering industry for more capacity. The new shop covers an area of 35,000 sq. ft. and can handle fabrications of up to 120 tons in one piece as standard, and up to 170 tons by special arrangements. Among its new features are full-scale X-ray facilities and closed-circuit television to observe remotely controlled welding operations. Work has already started on orders from overseas and includes stainless steel reactors for Russia, steam generator shells for nuclear submarines, an unusually thick column destined for West Africa, process vessels for Cyprus and an autoclave for the Michelin Organization in Oklahoma, United States. A separate new welding training school has been opened at the factory to ensure a flow of skilled labour for the new shop and for other units of the organization. Overseas trade delegations, members of buying organizations and customers, were invited to visit the new heavy fabrication shop.



Midland Bank are to install six Sight and Sound Systems to assist in training in connection with their computer network linking all their branches. Mr. E. R. Hunt, superintendent of Midland Bank's training department, is seen (left) with Mr. A. Sbath, managing director of Sight and Sound Education Ltd., beside a Video-Matic Tutor which is used to instruct pupils to touch type. Over 50 per cent of Sight and Sound's business is for export, and 20 systems have been shipped to the United States.

ECGD backing iron ore pelletizing plant for Russia

THE EXPORT CREDITS Guarantee Department on March 21 signed a Financial Guarantee covering the financing of an iron ore pelletizing plant for the Soviet Union.

The contract, worth approximately £4.75 million, was signed between v/o Machinoimport of Moscow and Ashmore Benson Pease & Co. Ltd. of Stockton-on-Tees. The £3.7 million loan is being made available by Lazard Brothers & Co. Ltd. acting on behalf of Barclays Bank Ltd., Lloyds Bank Ltd., Martins Bank Ltd. and National Provincial Bank Ltd., and is repayable over 10 years.

ECGD backs £2.3 million polythene plant for Poland

THE EXPORT Credits Guarantee Department signed a Financial Guarantee on March 20 covering the financing of a polythene plant for Poland.

The contract, worth approximately £2.34 million, is between Simon-Carves Chemical Enginering Ltd. and Polimex of Poland.

The loan is for approximately £1.9 million and is being made available by a consortium of banks consisting of Barclays Bank, District Bank and Lloyds Bank. It is repayable over a period of 10 years.

Former BoT Minister joins BNEC Australia committee

MR. ALAN GREEN, a director of the Walmsley (Bury) Group Ltd. has joined the Australia committee of the British National Export Council. Walmsley's are one of Britain's largest manufacturers of paper-making machinery, for which Australia is an important market.

Mr. Green entered Parliament in 1955 as Conservative Member for Preston South and held the seat till 1964. In 1962 he became Minister of State at the Board of Trade and in 1963 Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

Conference on Britain, Italy and the European market

A ONE-DAY CONFERENCE on Britain, Italy and the European Market is being organized by the Federal Trust on behalf of the Britain and Italy Co-ordinating Committee on April 4 in London. One of the speakers will be Dr. Jeremy Bray, Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Technology. The Britain and Italy Co-ordinating Committee was set up in 1967 in order to guide and co-ordinate activities and initiatives undertaken by and through its sponsors and to foster good relationships between Britain and Italy to the benefit of both countries. In particular, it acts as the connecting link in Britain of the Anglo-Italian Institute for a European market set up in Rome in 1966 by a group of Italian Members of Parliament, businessmen and journalists.

Further details about the Conference, which is open to all on a subscription basis, are available from either the Federal Trust for Education and Research, 12a Maddox Street, London, W.1, or the Secretariat of the Britain and Italy Co-ordinating Committee at the CBI, 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1.

Trade relations between the United Kingdom and the United States

THE BRITISH National Export Council announce that at the invitation of Sir Patrick Dean, the British Ambassador, the presidents of the four British American Chambers of Commerce and Lord Mancroft, chairman BNEC United States, met for a one-day conference in Washington on March 21 to discuss the promotion of trade relations between Britain and the United States, following devaluation and the recent discussions to defend the dollar.

The British American Chambers of Commerce represent the leading businessmen in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco who have an interest in Anglo-American trade and are concerned with the promotion and protection of this trade.

Caribbean market survey

A TWO-PART market survey of export opportunities for machinery and plant in the Caribbean countries of Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana has recently been prepared by the industrial consultants, O. W. Roskill, for the British National Export Council.

This report spotlights categories of machinery for which there is demand in the Caribbean and for which British prices were competitive even before devaluation. These include electric motors, lifts, diesel engines, fork-lift trucks, mobile cranes, woodworking machinery and conveyors. Part 1 of the survey starts with some 40 pages of recommendations and conclusions and then covers the economic outlook in about 70 pages containing a concise up-to-date survey of the three territories covering agriculture, electricity, transport and communications, housing, petroleum and manufacture. Part 2 consists of 15 sections, one for each branch of the engineering industries such as boilers, steam, petrol and diesel engines, agricultural and food machinery, office machinery, metal-working and woodworking machinery, printing machinery, textile machinery, air-conditioning and refrigerating plant, conveyor and excavating machinery, sugar machinery, electric generators and motors, converters, transformers, switchgear and cables, electric domestic appliances, transport equipment, chemical petroleum plants, and pumps, with sub-divisions for each territory.

To enable associations and companies to choose sections of Part 2 applicable to their specific products, each is obtainable separately at prices varying from £1 to £5. Part 1, available at £3, however, is needed to complete the overall market picture. The entire report is available for sale at 30 guineas. Further details are available in a brochure obtainable from the Secretary, BNEC Caribbean, 6-14 Dean Farrar Street, London, S.W.1.

BNEC report on export potential in Puerto Rico

A NEWLY PUBLISHED report describing the 2 billion dollar potential of the Puerto Rican market is currently being mailed by the BNEC Caribbean to 1,200 British companies currently doing business in the Caribbean region.

Providing a background survey to the fast growing potential of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the report points out that the net income growth over the last 18 years has consistently exceeded 9 per cent, giving the island's 3 million population the highest per capita income in the Latin Americas.

Though the bulk of Puerto Rico's trade is with the United States, statistics show that Japan, Canada, West Germany, Benelux and Spain are well ahead of the United Kingdom in active and effective promotion of the wide ranges of consumer and capital goods imported into this market.

Since 1948, Puerto Rico's growth of manufacturing enterprises – especially textiles, garment manufactures, electronics, pharmaceuticals, toiletries and metals – have resulted in heavy demands for tools, plant and equipment mainly from countries other than Britain.

On the consumer side, though the market is American orientated, there are no invisible barriers on imports and certain British lines – notably linen, pewter, quality gifts, men's toiletries, tropical menswear, marine sports items and small cars – have an advantage over those offered by the United States, and other competitive countries.

The BNEC report forecasts that Puerto Rico's annual growth rate will continue at an average of 5½ per cent over the next decade – a factor which presents British exporters with a considerable incentive to introduce their products which – as a result of devaluation – should now be more favourably placed than ever before to this rapidly expanding market.

As with most other countries, sales to Puerto Rico are best effected by personal visits, but, the report advises, if this is not possible, general market assessments are available through the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade or HM Consul, San Juan, on receipt of full details of the products.

Copies of the report are available free from BNEC Caribbean, 6 to 14 Dean Farrar Street, London, S.W.1.

Note:

An article on Puerto Rico, 'The "Rich Port": a 2 billion dollar market', by B. W. Gordon, HM Consul in Puerto Rico, was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 17, 1967.

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One of the best ways to get your product started in a new market is by exhibiting at an overseas Trade Fair. Through the Board of Trade's 'Joint Venture' Scheme you can take part in collective displays with other firms; you get free space, a free stand and help with group advertising.

In our Export Service Bulletin (published Monday to Friday, 10 gns a year, post paid), we issue details of specific enquiries for British goods from overseas buyers and agents, calls for tender from official bodies, news of new developments overseas and other pointers to future export business. Ask today for a free specimen copy.

Export Handbooks

The Board of Trade has issued three Export Handbooks –'*Services for British Exporters*', '*ECGD Credit Insurance and Financial Support Services*' and '*Organisation for Overseas Marketing*'.

Together they contain 200 pages of information that every exporter should have. To get as many free copies of these three handbooks as you require for day-to-day use by your export staff, write now to the U.K. Publicity Section, Information Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

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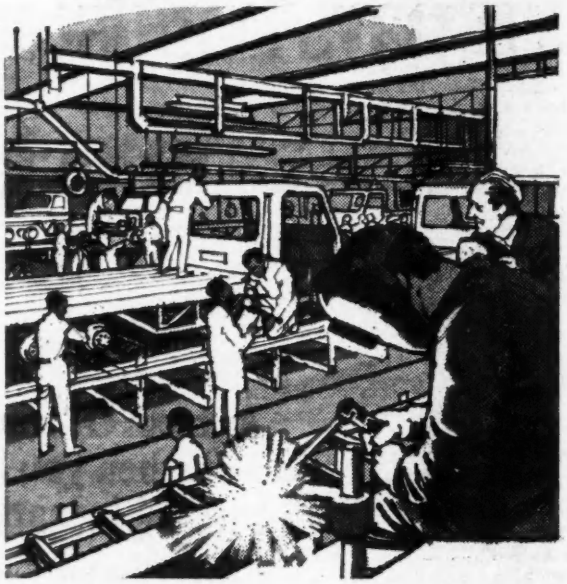

Africa offers many opportunities and incentives for new industries. Its markets are rapidly expanding — creating valuable new outlets for goods and services.

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Mission to United States

A SOUTHAMPTON Chamber of Commerce Mission to Philadelphia left London on March 23. Members will be attending the National Plant Engineering and Maintenance show, and later will be scattered widely within the United States. The leader of the Mission will take an illuminated scroll containing greetings from the Mayor of Southampton to the Mayor of Philadelphia. The Mayor of Philadelphia has taken an unprecedented step in arranging a formal reception for the Mission at the City Hall which can do nothing but good from an advertisement point of view for the British manufacturers taking part.

Birmingham trade drive in Denmark

MR. R. S. KING-FARLOW, president of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and Industry, will lead a chamber selling mission to Denmark, from March 31-April 5. The 17 exporters taking part cover a wide range of Midlands products from silverware to steel sections, special purpose machines, forgings and foundry equipment.

This visit is seen as something of a curtain-raiser to the British trade drive in Denmark which starts in earnest at the end of April and most of the members of the mission are companies with established interests in Denmark who will be making a determined effort to expand their share of the Danish market.

The mission to Denmark is the fourth overseas selling visit organized by the Birmingham Chamber so far this year – with another 11 planned or already in preparation for the rest of 1968.

GTMA trade mission to Mexico

THE GAUGE and Tool Makers' Association of Great Britain is sending a trade mission to Mexico in April to promote and develop the export of British precision engineering equipment to that important market. The mission will be led by Mr. Gilbert T. Beach, secretary of the Gauge and Tool Makers' Association of Great Britain.

The mission will leave London Airport on April 15 and return on April 30.

With the assistance and support of the British Embassy and British Trade Centre in Mexico City, the British National Export Council and Board of Trade in London, and also the Mexican Embassy in London, the mission will visit buyers of British tools and gauges in the Mexican automobile, aircraft, railway, electrical, plastics and general engineering industries; hold discussions with Mexican Government departments on import and licensing procedures; and hold talks with actual and prospective agents in Mexico for the products of members of the association.

BMEC ships' equipment mission to Brazil

AN 11-MAN TEAM representing British ships' equipment manufacturers arrived in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on March 18 on a two-week sales mission. The visit is sponsored and arranged by the British Marine Equipment Council in co-operation with the British National Export Council, and is led by Mr. W. H. Booth, a director of Clarke, Chapman & Co. Ltd.

A financial agreement was signed in London last month which will enable Brazil to purchase marine equipment up to the value of £18½ million in the United Kingdom. The agreement covers equipment to be ordered in connection with Brazil's current new building programme involving 24 fast cargo liners and 11 coastal vessels.

Combined export effort by London Hotel groups

TWO BRITISH hotel groups, Associated Hotels Ltd. and Grand Metropolitan Hotels Ltd. have combined to secure the booking of possibly the largest single group of people travelling together ever to arrive in the United Kingdom from overseas. Accommodation in 13 hotels is being used. On March 21 representatives from the hotel companies met the P & O Liner 'Orcades', bringing 1,500 members of the Women's Weekly Tour from Australia for a two month stay in the United Kingdom. The trip is organized by World Travel Headquarters of Sydney.

International electro-heat congress to meet in Britain

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY papers by 206 authors from 18 countries will be presented to the Sixth International Congress on Electro-Heat (UIE6) which is being held in Britain for the first time, at Brighton, from May 13-18, 1968. The Congress is organized by the British National Committee for Electro-Heat on behalf of l'Union Internationale d'Electrothermie, and is open to all who are interested in electro-heat techniques and their applications.

Registration forms for the Congress can be obtained from the Congress Office, UIE6, Trafalgar Buildings, 1 Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.

Conference on market research

THE MARKET RESEARCH SOCIETY held its annual conference in Brighton from March 17 to 19. Papers were read by Mr. James Benson, managing director of Ogilvy and Mather; Mr. E. A. G. Morgan, managing director of The Phillips Scott and Turner Co.; Mr. Frank Hewitt, managing director of the Industrial Division, Taylor Nelson Group Ltd.; Mr. Rudy Goldsmith, chairman and managing director of Market Investigations Ltd.; Mr. William Schlackmann, chairman and managing director of William Schlackmann Ltd.; Mr. John Clemens and Mr. Crossley Thornton, both with McCann-Erickson Advertising Ltd.; and Mr. Jack Potter, director of advertising research, Marplan Ltd.

New officers for BEAMA

MR. R. M. FAIRFIELD was elected president of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association in London on March 21, in succession to Sir Arnold Hall, Mr. Sebastian Z. de Ferranti was elected deputy president,

BNEC conference in Canada

BNEC CANADA have announced that the conference 'Canada – Growth Market of the 70s', originally scheduled for April 3 at the London Hilton, has been postponed until this autumn, as many senior executives who wished to attend are at present engaged on business visits to Canada.

BNEC booklet offers specialist advice on licensing

THE EUROPEAN Components Service of the British National Export Council have just published an 11-page booklet on licensing called 'Thought of Selling your Know-how Overseas?' Covering a wide range of situations, the booklet describes when and what can be licensed, the advantages and protections offered by patents, the technique of marketing a specialized asset while maintaining overall control of the process or development, the side benefits which accrue from selective licensing, the methods used by different manufacturers to obtain long-term benefits from their licence arrangements and detailed information on specialist services and organizations competent to advise and assist manufacturers with surveys prior to negotiating partnerships with overseas organizations.

New guide from LOB

MOVE OUT and save money is the theme of a new guide on decentralization just published by the Location of Offices Bureau. Copies of the guide – called Moving Your Office – have been sent to over 800 large firms in Central London.

'At a very conservative estimate, new offices in Central London cost on average an extra £465 per head per year in rents, rates and salary weightings,' says the report. 'Rents for new Central London offices range from £3 to £5 per sq. ft. and there are signs of these costs rising to £7 or more.' Generally speaking rents for new offices out of London range from 12s. 6d. to 30s. per sq. ft.

'The past few years have seen a significant change in the London businessman's attitude towards office mobility and decentralization,' the report adds. Since LOB was set up in 1963 it has directly helped over 550 firms to move more than 46,000 jobs out of Central London.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

THE FOLLOWING Patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' by proceedings under Section 35 of the Patents Act, 1949 on the dates specified below:

NUMBER	GRANTEE	SUBJECT-MATTER
	February 26, 1968	
1,058,303	Gevaert Photo-Producten N.V..	Methine dyes.
1,061,637	Worthington Foods Inc.	Vegetable protein food product resembling meat.
1,063,224	Gevaert Photo-Producten N.V..	Photographic stripping film.
	February 27, 1968	
966,639	Shin-Nippon Chisso Hiryo Kabushiki Kaisha.	Process for recovering acetaldehyde from a crude aldol condensation product.
	February 28, 1968	
1,046,642	Thrige-Titan A/S	A method of continuously recovering protein from fatty animal material and a plant for carrying out this method.
1,067,764	Assembly Products Inc.	Method and apparatus for determining hardness of ferromagnetic material.
1,073,383	Thrige Titan A/S	Methods and apparatus for treating sewage and the like sludge.
1,089,234	Glaverbel	Improved steering differential for towed or self-propelled vehicles.
	February 29, 1968	
773,977	Techne (Cambridge) Ltd.	Thermostats.
894,749	Techne (Cambridge) Ltd.	Improved method and apparatus for testing the viscosity of a liquid.
939,535	Techne (Cambridge) Ltd.	Apparatus for measuring the viscosity of liquids.
973,436	Paillard S.A.	A device for setting the diaphragm of an objective.
976,344	Paillard S.A.	Escapement mechanisms for typewriters.
989,414	Paillard S.A.	Variable focal length objective lens.
989,416	Paillard S.A.	Improvements in an arrangement for producing electric signals controlling the typing of typewriter signs defined by co-ordinates.
1,004,114	Paillard S.A.	A method of and a machine for writing.
	March 1, 1968	
1,069,314	Societe des Forges et Ateliers du Creusot.	Apparatus for feeding ingots to a roller table.
	March 4, 1968	
960,129	Pearson, Joseph	Fluorescent electric light fittings.
965,660	Zbigniew Rybicki, Miroslaw Kopa, Eugeniusz Wejner, Jan KleKot, Zbigniew Wroclawski.	Method of and apparatus for producing artificial filaments by wet spinning.
972,665	Brown, Boveri & Co.	Electric circuit breakers with magnetic blow-out.
974,587	Brown, Boveri & Co.	Gasblast circuit-breaker with multiple interruption.
978,516	Agfa Aktiengesellschaft	Photographic reversal development process.
982,459	Compagnie Generale d'Electro-Ceramique.	Device for the protection of insulators against electric arcs.
1,010,017	Brown, Boveri & Co.	Gasblast circuit-breaker.
1,020,799	RIV-SKF- Officiene di Villar Perosa Societa per Azioni.	Resilient joint for inter-connecting machine parts generally.
986,879	Waldrich, Otto and Kapp, Bernhard	Weight compensation device and machine tool using the same.
750,541	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Method of making selenium rectifiers.
	March 5, 1968	
814,830	Gratzmuller, Jean Louis	Improvements relating to piston sealing means.
876,518	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Cathode support structures in electron discharge tubes.
886,098	The British United Shoe Machinery Co. Ltd.	Machines adapted for use in the manufacture of shoes.
967,692	Ressorts du Nord S.A.	Elastically yieldable rail fastener.
1,003,756	Ressorts du Nord S.A.	Improved elastically yieldable rail fastener.
1,005,178	The Carborundum Co.	Refractory bodies and their production.
1,012,451	Gratzmuller, Jean Louis	Improvements relating to piston sealing means.
	March 7, 1968	
766,074	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Wave guide equipment construction.
1,002,358	Philco-Ford Corporation.	The manufacture of electrical components by coating of metal on to an insulating substrate.
1,020,639	Philco-Ford Corporation.	Phase and frequency modulating.
1,025,590	Harvey Larry Penberthy	Improvements in glass furnace.
1,038,268	Harvey Larry Penberthy	Level control device.
1,039,952	Harvey Larry Penberthy	Glass furnace.
1,069,819	Societe Metallurgique d'Imply	Improvements in and relating to the reduction of ores.
1,080,361	Fairey Engineering Ltd.	Improvements relating to grabs.
1,080,362	Fairey Engineering Ltd.	Improvements relating to grabs.

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

Patents cancelled 'Licences of Right'

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that under section 36 of the Patents Act, 1949, the endorsement 'Licences of Right' upon the undermentioned Patent was cancelled on March 12, 1968:

NUMBER	GRANTEE	SUBJECT-MATTER
998,955	Gevaert Photo-Producten N.V..	Silver salt diffusion transfer processes and materials for use therein.
998,956	Gevaert Photo-Producten N.V..	Silver salt diffusion transfer processes and materials for use therein.

GORDON GRANT,
Comptroller.

The Patent Office.

British commercial representatives overseas

THE LIST of British Commercial Representatives Overseas which appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* on March 15 should be amended as follows:

AUSTRALIA – Sydney: *delete* 'Mr. H. D. V. Pakenham, CBE, Deputy High Commissioner,' and *substitute* 'Mr. W. N. R. Maxwell, OBE, Counsellor (Commercial)'.

FRANCE – Paris: *Amend* the telex number and answer back to read '20943 a/b Inform Paris'.

GERMANY – Berlin: *Amend* the telephone number to read 'Tel. 3095293'.

UNITED STATES – Washington: *Amend* 'D.C.2008' to read 'D.C.20008'.

Three buyers from West Germany's biggest mail order house were recent guests of Radiation International Ltd., London. Pictured looking at the new Parnall TD 67 Auto-Dry Tumbler Dryer at the Radiation Domestic Appliance Centre, Baker Street, London, are (left to right): Mr. R. P. Wilson, general manager of Radiation International Ltd.; Herr W. Ammon; Herr H. Hirschmann and Herr H. Löffler, buyers from Grossversandhaus Quelle; and Mr. U. E. Lenz, overseas representative, Radiation International Ltd.

ECGD LOCAL ADDRESSES

The address of the Export Credits Guarantee Department is 59 Gresham Street, London, E.C.2 (606 6699). The department has 19 local offices in various parts of the United Kingdom. A list is given in the February 9 issue of the Board of Trade Journal.

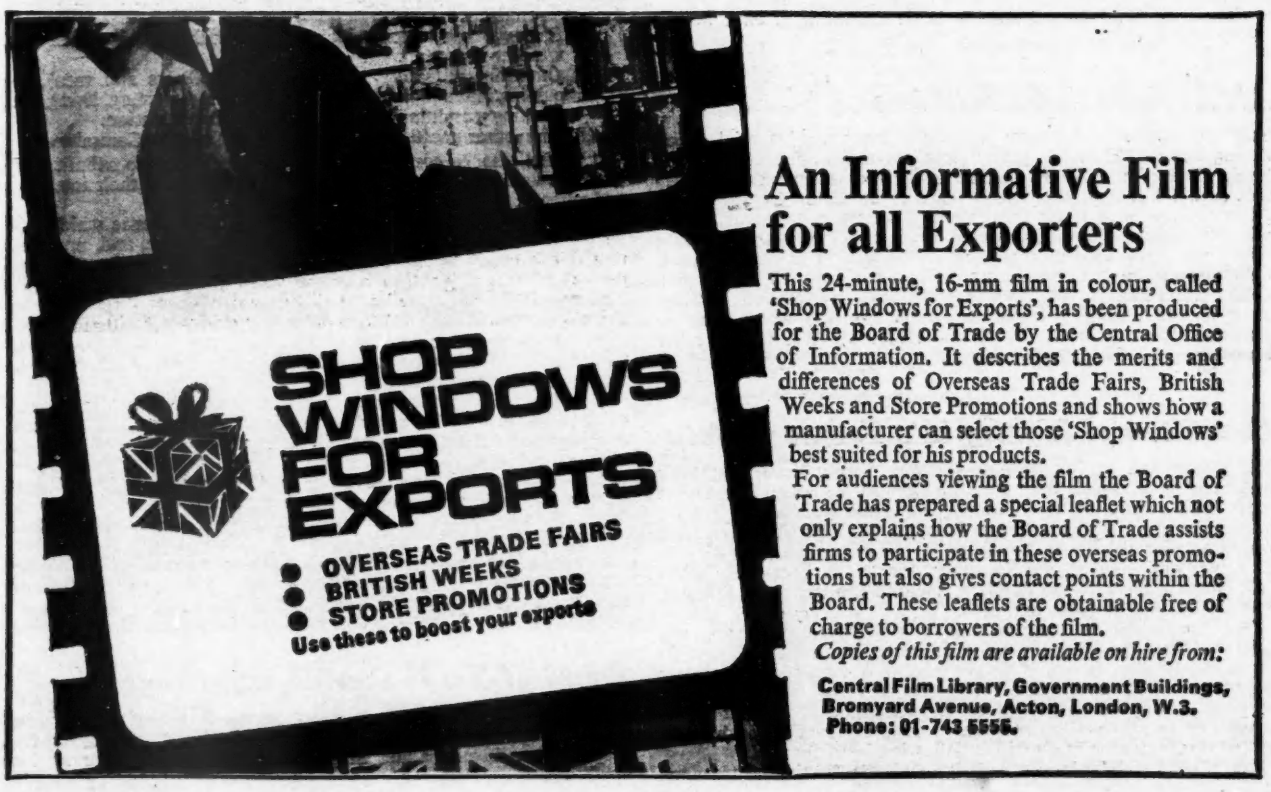
Visits by British Overseas Commercial Representatives during the period April to June, 1968

THE FOLLOWING Commercial Diplomatic Officers are expected to be in this country during the next three months:

CYPRUS (Nicosia)	E. R. WORSNOP First Secretary (Commercial)	June/July	In present post since 1966
KENYA (Nairobi)	E. T. A. PARSONS Second Secretary (Commercial)	June	In present post since 1965
MALAYSIA (Kuala Lumpur)	L. E. M. TAYLOR Counsellor (Commercial)	May	In present post since 1966
NORWAY (Oslo)	P. J. STREAMS Second Secretary (Commercial)	June/July	In present post since 1966
PAKISTAN (Dacca)	T. W. ROBINSON First Secretary (Commercial)	May	In present post since 1966
PERSIAN GULF (Qatar)	A. J. WARD Commercial Officer	June	In present post since 1965
PHILIPPINES (Manila)	L. S. ROSS First Secretary (Commercial)	April/May	In present post since 1967

British firms and organizations (including those in the Board of Trade Eastern Region and London and South Eastern Region) which wish to meet any of these officers to discuss specific export problems are asked to write for an appointment to the appropriate Board of Trade Regional Controller stating the nature of the problem and the commodities involved. (The Board's Regional Offices together with the areas covered and the appropriate Office for Northern Ireland, were listed at page viii of the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 15, 1968.) Those firms and organizations other than in the Eastern Region and the London and South Eastern Region, which would either prefer or would be prepared, if necessary, to meet the officer for an interview in London should write to Tours Section, Board of Trade, Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1.

Firms are reminded that the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, are in close touch with all overseas representatives and would be glad to advise British firms on matters relating to their export trade. Regional Officers of the Board of Trade, or in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast, are also available for consultation on export matters.



An Informative Film for all Exporters

This 24-minute, 16-mm film in colour, called 'Shop Windows for Exports', has been produced for the Board of Trade by the Central Office of Information. It describes the merits and differences of Overseas Trade Fairs, British Weeks and Store Promotions and shows how a manufacturer can select those 'Shop Windows' best suited for his products.

For audiences viewing the film the Board of Trade has prepared a special leaflet which not only explains how the Board of Trade assists firms to participate in these overseas promotions but also gives contact points within the Board. These leaflets are obtainable free of charge to borrowers of the film.

Copies of this film are available on hire from:

Central Film Library, Government Buildings, Bromyard Avenue, Acton, London, W.3. Phone: 01-743 5555.

Aviation and Shipping

Accident to Aer Lingus Viscount

MR. ANTHONY CROSLAND, President of the Board of Trade, has sent the following message to Mr. Erskine Childers, Minister for Transport and Power, Irish Republic:

> 'May I extend my deepest sympathy and condolences to you and particularly to the bereaved relatives and friends of the passengers and crew of the Aer Lingus Viscount EI-AOM which disappeared yesterday.'

The Board of Trade have offered the Chief Aeronautical Officer of the Irish Republic Civil Aviation Department any assistance the Board of Trade can give in the investigation, including the provision of evidence on the radio communications from the aircraft.

THE FOLLOWING message from HM the Queen was delivered to President de Valera by the British Ambassador in Dublin on March 25.

'My husband and I were deeply distressed to learn of the tragic loss of an Aer Lingus Viscount, and to hear that there is now little hope of finding any survivors.

'Please convey our sympathy to the relatives of all those who were lost with the aircraft.'

Scottish Advisory Committee for Civil Aviation

MR. ANTHONY CROSLAND, President of the Board of Trade, after consulting the Secretary of State for Scotland, has re-appointed the chairman, Mr. Robert Taylor, JP, and the following members of the Scottish Advisory Committee for Civil Aviation for a further period until March 31, 1969:

Lord MacDonald, Bernard Boxall, William P. Broomfield, John Dalglish, Lindsay D. Gumley, James Jack, Councillor Maurice McManus, Robert Sibbald, Councillor William L. Taylor.

Councillor W. Paterson already holds appointment until March 1969.

Air Registration Board fees

THE AIR REGISTRATION BOARD is likely to incur a substantial deficit during the next financial year if fees are maintained at the same level. Most of the ARB's income is derived from fixed statutory fees and it has been decided to increase those for Certificates of Airworthiness with effect from April 1. Existing types of gliders will be unaffected but all powered aircraft will bear the increases which will vary according to aircraft weights. The fees for most light aircraft have remained unchanged for over 20 years. Full details are being published in Aeronautical Information Circular 30/1968 and Statutory Instrument 1968 No. 424 which may be obtained from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, W.C.1, or other branches, price 6d., plus postage 3d.

Committee of Inquiry into Trawler Safety

THE COMMITTEE of Inquiry into Trawler Safety have held their first meeting at which they gave preliminary consideration to the scope and nature of their work. They will be glad to receive information or representations relevant to their inquiries, and would ask for this to be submitted in the first place in writing in 12 copies addressed to the Secretary, Mr. N. P. Brecknell, Room 147, Norman Shaw North Building, Victoria Embankment, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-930 4349, Ext. 583).

The Committee is concerned only with factors affecting the safety of deep-sea trawlers (i.e. trawlers of more than 80 feet in registered length). It would be convenient if evidence made clear the sectors of the deep sea trawling fleet to which it is related (i.e. whether it applied primarily to distant, middle or near water vessels, or to all these classes), and also if evidence could be submitted under one or more of the following headings:

(a) Safety standards in the design and construction of trawlers, including stability, strength, fire protection and loading.
(b) Safety equipment, including life saving apparatus, fire appliances, navigational aids, and methods of dealing with icing.
(c) Communications, including carriage of radio and radio operators, reporting of ships' positions, search and rescue arrangements.
(d) Safety of operations, including operations in bad weather, weather reporting.
(e) Questions of safety affecting crews (officers and men), including manning scales, qualifications and training, living and working conditions, health and medical attention.
(f) Any other matters for the attention of the Committee.

It would also be convenient if persons intending to submit such evidence would let the secretary know in advance of their intention and when they would expect to be able to submit it.

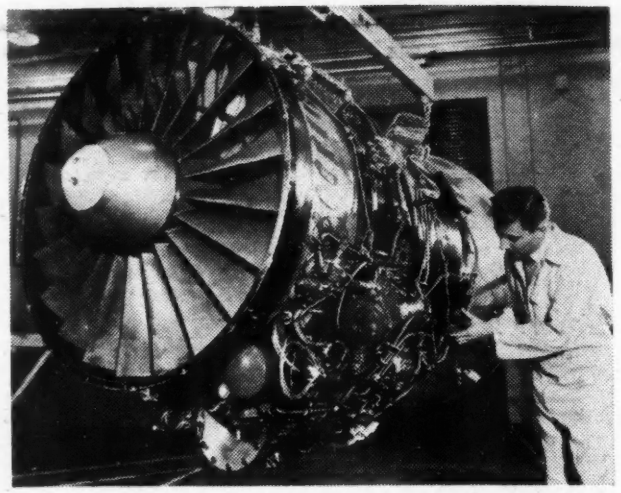
The Committee appreciate that some of the evidence which will be put before them may be of a confidential nature, and, provided that this is clearly indicated when evidence is submitted, the Committee will take this into account when preparing their report. However, they will reserve to themselves a general right (to be exercised as they think fit) to publish any evidence, written or oral, that is laid before them, and in the absence of any indication to the contrary they will assume that those making submissions to them recognize and accept this possibility.

The Committee will decide whether they wish to invite oral evidence when they have studied the documents submitted to them. Proceedings of the Committee will normally be private.

Notes:

The chairman of the Committee is Admiral Sir Deric Holland-Martin. The other members of the Committee are Mr. D. Basnett, Mr. N. I. Bond-Williams, Professor M. Gaskin, Mr. J. A. H. Paffett and Professor R. S. F. Schilling.

The terms of reference of the Committee, announced on February 28, are to examine the major factors affecting the safety of deep sea trawlers and their crews and to make recommendations.



The Rolls-Royce Trent turbofan, selected to power the American Fairchild 228 short haul airliner, has achieved its brochure thrust of 9,730 lb. and design pressure ratio in the early stages of development testing. The Trent is the first of Rolls-Royce's new generation of three-shaft engines which includes the RB 207 for the European Airbus and the RB 211 on offer for the new McDonnell Douglas DC-10 and Lockheed 1011 airliners. The picture shows the second development engine being prepared for test at Derby.

Board of Trade marine appointment

MR. G. R. WEIR, Chief Ship Surveyor of the Board of Trade, is to retire on April 11. His successor will be Mr. D. R. Murray Smith, at present a Deputy Chief Ship Surveyor, who will take up his appointment on April 12.

Carriage of dangerous goods in ships

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING (Dangerous Goods) (Amendment) Rules 1968 (S.I. 1968 No. 332) came into effect on March 22.

These Rules amend the Merchant Shipping (Dangerous Goods) Rules 1965. The principal change is that the Rules now refer to the recently published 1966 Report of the Board of Trade Standing Advisory Committee on the Carriage of Dangerous Goods in Ships (The Blue Book) instead of to the 1961 Consolidated Edition.

The Rules are published by HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, price 6d., by post 9d., from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1.

Shipbuilding Industrial Training Board

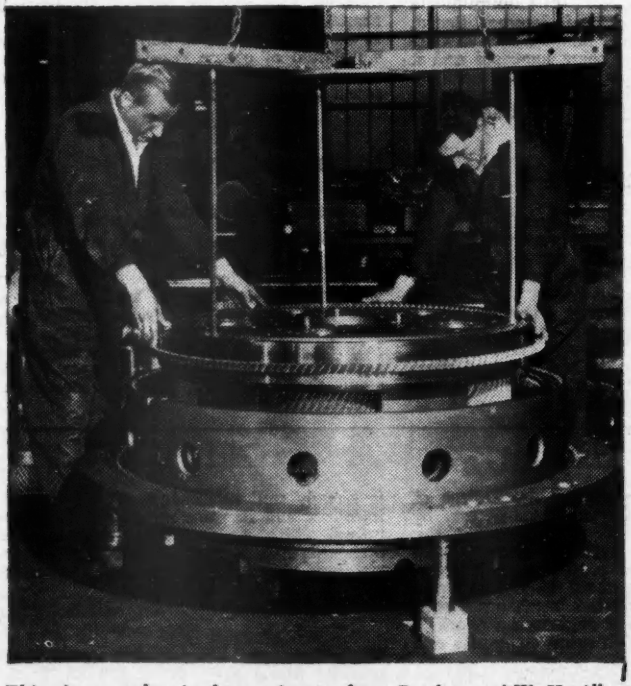
THE INCLUSION within the scope of the Shipbuilding Industry Training Board of the construction or fitting out of ships (including boats) at non-waterside establishments and boiler and hull scaling would be the principal effect of amendments which Mr. Ray Gunter, the Minister of Labour, proposes should be made to the Industrial Training (Shipbuilding Board) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964 No. 1782, price 6d. net. Available from HMSO or any bookseller).

The Minister has circulated to interested organizations a draft Schedule incorporating his proposals, which also include amendments to bring yacht broking, the making of sails and certain boat-hiring activities within scope of the Board. A number of other amendments are included with a view to clarifying the Order.

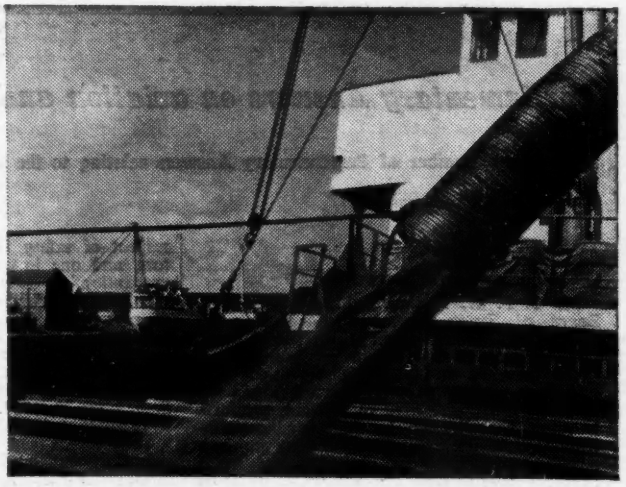
Any organization which considers that it has an interest in the draft Schedule, and has not yet received a copy, should apply to the Ministry of Labour (T.C.1), 168 Regent Street, London, W.1 (Tel. 01-437 9088, Ext. 102). Observations on the draft should reach the Ministry by April 22, 1968.

Note:

The Minister is empowered under the Act to amend an Industrial Training Order. The Shipbuilding Industry Training Board was set up on November 19, 1964, and covers at present some 136,000 employees.



This picture, taken in the gearing works at Pershore, of W. H. Allen, shows an internal gear ring being lowered into position in one of the primary reduction gears for a new series of 210,000 t.d.w. Shell super-tankers. All vessels with Stal-Laval Advanced Propulsion type steam turbine units–and 75 vessels aggregating 10 million t.d.w. have already been ordered – are fitted with epicycle gearing built by Allen.



Dalgety Franklin have installed new equipment capable of loading ships with barley at 130 tons an hour. Picture shows dock-side scene at their Great Yarmouth depot where a ship bound for the Continent is loading. New silos recently erected there hold over 3,500 tons of grain, and the newly constructed private quay will accommodate ships of 1,500 tons capacity. At King's Lynn a similar depot provides storage capacity of 7,000 tons with comparable berthing facilities. While the 1968 exports of British malting and feeding barleys are not at present expected to reach the 1,000,000-ton mark of 1967, Dalgety Franklin's share of this market has increased. From their depots at King's Lynn and Great Yarmouth high quality English barley is sent to many Continental countries, including Germany, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Italy and Spain, for brewing and feeding purposes.

NERC to set up National Oceanographic Data Service

THE BRITISH Oceanographic Data Service, a new service for all those engaged on oceanographic research, was announced on March 21 by the Natural Environment Research Council.

More research and the use of more sophisticated equipment in oceanography in recent years has led to an increasing volume of data. The new data service has been set up as a centre for the systematic handling of this data which can then be supplied on request to United Kingdom scientists in both government and commercial organizations and at the point of contact with many similar international organizations.

Located at the National Institute of Oceanography, Godalming, the Centre will work in close co-operation with the institute and will have telex data links to other oceanography and research institutions.

Inf./File

IMPORTANCE OF AIR MAIL

All correspondence overseas should be done by air rather than by sea in the interests of export efficiency, and businessmen are reminded that due care should be taken that mail is fully stamped. Should this precaution be overlooked the correspondence may be delayed and opportunities lost.

Outside busy periods, such as Christmas, the Post Office often makes up postage on insufficiently stamped airmail letters (though this cannot be guaranteed) provided the sender's name and address appears on the envelope. An insufficiently stamped airmail letter not having this information may be sent surface mail or the addressee may be called upon to pay double the missing postage.

Full details of overseas postage rates (and much other useful information) are given in the Post Office Guide, obtainable at all post offices, price 2s. 6d. Another useful publication is the monthly Air Mail Leaflet which gives postage rates, times of transmissions and the latest posting times which vary with airline schedules. The Air Mail Leaflet is available free from all post offices and a standing order can be placed for its regular delivery.

Parliamentary Answers on aviation and shipping

Below are a number of Parliamentary Answers relating to the aviation and shipping industries. Other Parliamentary Answers will be found on opposite page.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19

Oil pollution of seashores

Mr. J. P. W. Mallalieu, Minister of State, Board of Trade, answered a question on Government action taken since the 'Torrey Canyon' incident to prevent the pollution of Great Britain's shores by oil. He said: 'Our own laws against pollution were strengthened in May, 1967. Measures to prevent accidents to ships carrying oil to minimize the consequences of such accidents, and to improve detection of deliberate pollution are being urgently considered with other Governments in the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization and useful progress has already been made. We are also discussing with the other countries bordering the North Sea possible arrangements for mutual assistance in dealing with oil threatening our coasts or theirs and we expect that these discussions will result in an agreement.'

Third London Airport: Siting inquiry

Asked when the Government would announce the nature and terms of reference of the inquiry into the siting of London's third airport. Lord Beswick said, 'the Government had nothing yet to add to the statement of February 22: the constitution of the new Committee of Inquiry, including their terms of reference and composition, was still under consideration, and an announcement would be made as soon as possible.'

Director of Aviation Safety

Lord Beswick, asked who would succeed Mr. W. E. Griffiths as Director of Aviation Safety when Mr. Griffiths retired on April 1, replied that the President of the Board of Trade would make an announcement about this and related matters before the present Director of Aviation Safety retired.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20

Board of Trade aircraft

Questioned on the number of overseas flights made by aircraft operated by the Board of Trade during the 12 months to March 1, 1968, Mr. Mallalieu answered: 'Fifty-three, of which 24 were communication flights, 28 in respect of safety inspection of British operators, and one in connection with accident investigation.'

In reply to further questions, Mr. Mallalieu circulated in *Hansard* figures showing the number of hours per month flown by each aircraft during the 12 months to March 1, 1968, and the total cost to public funds of each of the aircraft, to the 12 months ending September 30, 1967.

Air Corporations Bill

The Air Corporations Bill was read for the first time on March 20 and for the second time on March 21.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21

National airport policy

Asked whether, in the official re-examination of national airport policy, he would give an assurance that the claims of the Severnside area are not overlooked, Mr. Mallalieu replied that any re-examination of national airport policy would take into account the needs of all areas, including Severnside.

Airport landing fees

Replying to a suggestion that the increase in landing fees to take effect at Heathrow and Gatwick Airports on April 1 next should be referred to the Prices and Incomes Board, Lord Beswick said that landing fees at Gatwick airport were not being increased and it was not proposed to refer the increased charges on international flights landing at Heathrow to the National Board for Prices and Incomes.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22

Turnhouse Airport

'Turnhouse airport has never had a radar system for civil air traffic control,' said Mr. Mallalieu, answering a Member who asked when the previous radar system was removed from Turnhouse Airport; what was the reason for and cost of its removal; and to what use was the equipment removed put. 'A small precision radar is owned and operated there by a private company for its own research and development flight tests.'

Orders for ships

A question was asked on the estimated value of orders placed for ships in the United Kingdom by shipping companies controlled by persons resident outside the United Kingdom over the period when those same persons resident outside the United Kingdom drew investment grants to the value of £36½ million. Mr. Mallalieu replied that companies incorporated in Great Britain, which were controlled by interests resident outside the United Kingdom had, on the latest available information, ordered from shipyards in the United Kingdom ships costing £27 million on which investment grants would be paid. It was not possible to estimate what orders such companies will place in future.

Prestwick Airport

In reply to a suggestion that, in order to encourage the full use of Prestwick Airport and adequate services between Scotland and Scandinavia and the United States of America, the President would give to Scandinavian airlines an assurance that they would be granted traffic rights to operate as many flights through Scottish airports as the facilities of these airports allowed and to pick up passengers in Scotland for these flights, Mr. Mallalieu said the Scandinavian Airlines System already operated some services between Prestwick and Scandinavia. 'If they wish to operate more, or to use other Scottish airports for such services, we should of course consider sympathetically an approach from the Scandinavian governments for further rights.'

MONDAY, MARCH 25

Northern Ireland airports

Asked what consideration was presently being given to the provision of additional civil airports in Northern Ireland; and where it was proposed to site such additional airports. Mr. Mallalieu replied: 'A committee representing local authorities and other local interests in North West Ireland is studying the aerodrome requirements of that area. I understand that they have not yet reached any conclusions.'

REPORTS ON SCIENCE ABROAD

The United Kingdom Scientific Mission have prepared the following reports. Copies of the reports, which are available for distribution in the United Kingdom only, are available free from the Department of Education and Science, International Scientific Relations Division, Africa House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. (Telephone Holborn 3422).

Department of Atmospheric Sciences at University of Washington, by H. K. Bourne. 3 pages. *UKSM Report No.* 68/9. The Department of Atmospheric Sciences in the University of Washington, is developing instruments needed for its research on the air-sea and air-land interfaces. The Department is carrying out the research, and on ice research and glaciology. A centre for Glaciological Research is being established at the University.

Research and Development at the College of Engineering – University of Saskatchewan, by H. K. Bourne. 3 pages. *UKSM Report No.* 68/7. The College of Engineering at the University of Saskatchewan, the second largest engineering graduate school in Canada, performs research in electrical, mechanical, agricultural and biomedical engineering. Work is also in progress on high speed computers and automatic map making.

The Role of United States of America Standards Institution, by H. K. Bourne. 5 pages. *UKSM Report No.* 68/10. The United States of America Standards Institution is now entering its second year of operation. The organization which will carry on the work of voluntary standardization in the United States is already well established. It will recognize, introduce and improve standards. The organization, which replaces the former American Standards Association is a healthy and vigourous one which seems to have a promising future.

Water Resources, Glaciological and Hail Suppression Research, by H. K. Bourne. 6 pages. *UKSM Report No.* 68/8. Emphasis on all aspects of research on water resources is increasing. This report describes development programmes on water resources, and glaciology in the Pacific North West. One aspect of weather modification is concerned with hail suppression. Some work on this in Alberta is also described.

Parliamentary Answers

Below is a selection of Parliamentary Answers of interest to trade and industry.

MONDAY, MARCH 18

'Daily Mirror' price increase

A Member asked whether the President would refer to the National Board for Prices and Incomes the 20 per cent increase in the profits of newsagents consequent upon the increase of 1d. in the price of the *Daily Mirror*. Mr. Anthony Crosland, President of the Board of Trade, said that he was aware that there was some disagreement about the increase in the return to be received by newsagents following the increase in the price of the *Daily Mirror*. He was watching the situation.

British Weeks

In reply to a question asking what plans she had for the promotion of exports from Wales and Scotland during the British Weeks to be held at Stockholm, Tokyo and Vienna, Mrs. Gwyneth Dunwoody, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, said that the purpose of British Weeks was to promote exports from all parts of the United Kingdom. The many ways in which the Board of Trade tried to ensure that manufacturers took full advantage of British Weeks included regular contact with the Development Corporation for Wales and the Scottish Council (Development and Industry). She had no doubt that exporters in Wales and Scotland would take part in the British Weeks at Stockholm, Tokyo and Vienna, as they had done in previous Weeks.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19

UN Conference on Trade and Development

Lord Brown, Minister of State, Board of Trade was asked what proposals were made by the United Kingdom delegation to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at Delhi, and what conclusions to assist the developing countries were reached by the conference. He replied: 'The policy of HM Government towards the UNCTAD in New Delhi was outlined by my right hon. Friend the President of the Board of Trade in his speech to the conference on February 6, the text of which has been placed in the library. The conference is not scheduled to end until March 25. It is not possible, therefore, to give an answer to the second part of the question.'

Exports

In answer to a question on the five leading countries in the purchase of British goods, Lord Brown answered that in 1967 United Kingdom exports totalled £5,026 million (f.o.b.), and the five leading countries of consignment were:

	£ million (f.o.b.)
United States	609
Republic of South Africa	257
Australia	254
Western Germany	247
Sweden	219

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20

Trade with New Zealand

In reply to a question on the total value of exports to and imports from New Zealand in the last full year before the signing of the 1966 Commonwealth Trade Agreement; and the corresponding figures for the 12 months following the agreement, Mr. George Darling, Minister of State, Board of Trade, said that information about the value of trade with New Zealand in 1966 and 1967 was given on page 280 of the Overseas Trade Accounts for December 1967.

Trade with Argentina

Asked what was the value of British exports to Argentina during the last quarter of 1966 and the same period in 1967, Mr. Darling replied that the information was available by reference to table IV on page 288 of the Overseas Trade Accounts for September and December 1967. Exports in the fourth quarter of 1967 were distorted by the dock strike.

Textile Council report

The President was asked when he expected to receive the results of the Textile Council's productivity and efficiency studies; and when he expected to be able to announce his decisions of future policy in relation to imports of textiles. He said: 'The Textile Council hope that their final report will be available before the end of the year. I shall not take decisions on future policy in relation to imports until I have the report. It is therefore very much in the interest of all sections of the industry to co-operate in providing without delay the information needed to complete the report.'

Advance factories

Replying to a question on what further steps proposed with regard to advance factories at present standing empty, Mrs. Dunwoody said: 'All available Board of Trade factories suitable to their needs are brought to the attention of industrialists inquiring for space. In addition, current press advertising features the assistance generally available in development areas and individual advance factories ready for immediate occupation.'

Questions were also asked about advance factories in Aberdeen, and in Barry and adjoining parts of south-east Glamorgan.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21

Company Law Reform

Asked when he proposed to implement in full the recommendations of the Jenkins committee on company law reform, Mr. George Darling answered: 'We hope, later in this parliament, to propose legislation to implement those of the Jenkins committee's recommendations which the Government accept and which were not dealt with in last year's companies act.'

Output of manufacturers

A Member asked what was the average gross output, expressed in £ sterling, of United Kingdom manufacturing industry per person engaged in it in the last 12 months for which figures are available.

Mr. Darling replied: 'Approximately £4,300 in 1967. Gross output is estimated from the total value of sales by manufacturing establishments, which includes sales between establishments for further processing.'

Argentine/United Kingdom trade

In the Lords a Member asked whether the Government can state the balance of trade figures between the United Kingdom and the Argentine for the last five years for which figures were available.

Lord Brown replied: 'The value of imports c.i.f. from, and exports and re-exports f.o.b. to, the Argentine Republic are given in Volume 1 of the *Annual Statements of Trade of the United Kingdom* for the years 1963 to 1966 and, for 1967, in Table IV of the December Overseas Trade Accounts. The difference between these figures is not, however, a good measure of the visible trade balance because, for instance, of the differences in the basis of valuation.'

FRIDAY, MARCH 22

Trade with Arab States

A Member asked whether the volume of British exports and of British services to the Arab States was increasing; what estimate had been made of the effect of devaluation on that trade; and what initiatives HM's Government had in mind to develop further that trade and to increase and improve the relevant trade communications. Mrs. Dunwoody answered that the value of exports to Arab States rose by 12 per cent between 1965 and 1966 but fell by 15 per cent last year. The fall reflected the situation in the Middle East as well as the delay to exports caused by the dock strikes in the United Kingdom; there had been some recovery in recent months. Information on exports of services to these countries was not available. 'I expect to see progressive improvement in exports as devaluation takes effect', said Mrs. Dunwoody. 'Diplomatic relations with the United Arab Republic and the Sudan have been resumed and it has been made known generally that Her Majesty's Government would be willing to resume relations with the other Arab countries which have broken them. These steps, together with the services the Government provides to exporters, should help further our exports to Arab countries.'

MONDAY, MARCH 25

Newsprint usage

The President was asked what action he had taken to assist newspapers to use home-produced newsprint in the light of devaluation; and whether he would give details of the response.

Mr. Crosland replied: 'My department have been in touch with the newspaper proprietors about the possibilities of achieving fuller use of British newsprint manufacturing capacity, and I have invited representatives of the proprietors to meet me to discuss this matter.'

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New Books

The European Common Market: Growth and Patterns of Trade and Production, by Ingo Walter. (212 pages. Frederick A. Praegar. £4 10s.). The purpose of this study is to determine the impact of economic integration in the EEC on a single aspect of the economic lives of the member states, the volume and direction of intra-community trade. Ingo Walter considers the following subjects: formal provisions regarding trade and tariffs, the theory of economic integration and intra-EEC trade, changes in the intra-EEC trade, resrictions, growth and changes in the direction of the EEC trade, patterns of production in the Common Market. The author relates each of these economic developments to the relevant aspects of the theory of economic integration.

The British Economic Problem 1968. Maxwell Stamp Associates. (76 pages. Available from Hill, Samuel and Co. Ltd. Merchant Bankers. 100 Wood Street, EC2). There is neither one solution to the British economic problem, nor is there any one specific way of viewing it. This publication contains a collection of essays by individual writers on the British economic problem. The basic purpose of this publication, therefore, is to present the reader with different views on the economic problem. The following subjects are covered: the British economic problem with special reference to the gross national product, the economic crisis of 1966 and 1967, the role of investment, Britain's economic future with special reference to the relationship between the rate of growth and the rate of consumption, British economic policy for 1967, a Mexican's view of the British economic scene, and finally some theoretical problems connected with economic growth.

Towards a Global Strategy of Development, by Raul Prebish. (76 pages. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Geneva. $1). The basic argument in this report is that it is the main responsibility of newly-emerging countries to accelerate their economic and social developments. This problem is one that concerns not only the developing countries but also the major industrial nations. The solution to this problem involves international co-operation. The aims of the global strategy of development must be geared to three major problems that have to be solved, in order to quicken the pace of economic and social development. These problems are: the persistent trend towards external disequilibrium, the savings gap, and external economic vulnerability. These problems account for the insufficient dynamism of the peripheral economies. The main recommendations of the report may be summarized as follows: (a) co-operation on the international financial level between industrial countries and the newly-emerging countries; (b) acceleration of the rate of growth based on the rise of productivity, which in turn is dependent on more capital investment; (c) the absorption of redundant labour through capital investment over and above that entailed by the increase in productivity; (d) combination of the flow of international finance with the mobilisation of domestic investment resources; (e) increase of commodity agreements; (f) combination of supplementary finance with internal measures for promoting stable economic development.

Britain as a Market for Developing Countries. Central Office of Information (28 pages. Available from HMSO and Government bookshops. 3s. 6d., by post 3s. 10d.). One of the main topics at the Second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, at present taking place in New Delhi, is how to increase the export earnings of the developing countries. This *Reference Pamphlet* examines the potential in the United Kingdom for imports from these newly developing countries. *Britain as a Market for Developing Countries* is divided into two parts. The first part deals with Britain's trading position. It contains an examination of quantitative restrictions and import tariffs, Commonwealth preference, Britain's general trading policy regarding the developing countries, and finally the role of GATT. The second part gives a brief description of the exports from developing countries to Britain, which includes foodstuffs, raw materials and fuels, and manufactures. Seven tables giving statistical information on Britain's trade with the developing countries are included.

Towards a European Civil Service, by David Coombes. (64 pages. Chatham House. 7s. 6d.). This is a study of the "Eurocrats" who work for the Commission of the EEC in Brussels. It compares the selection, and the career prospects of these "Eurocrats" with those of our own civil service. These matters are of importance as most Europeans think of the Commission as the eventual executive body of a federal Europe. If Britain becomes a member, a certain number of posts at the Commission would be set aside for British applicants, most of whom would in normal circumstances be civil servants. The author concludes with a brief assessment of what the British Civil Servant can learn from studying the "Eurocrats".

An Introduction to Marketing, by Douglas W. Smallbone. (168 pages. Staples Press. 20s., hardback 36s.). Marketing is one of the basic divisions of labour in a typical industrial enterprise. However, unlike the other activities to be found in business, marketing is not a specific activity. It is rather, an area of activity in which various skills are involved. These skills include: (a) market assessment and sales forecasting; (b) formulation of marketing policies; (c) planning and operation of the marketing organization; (d) sales promotion; (e) costing and budgeting of the marketing effort; (f) measurement of results by reference to internal data, and the results of market research. *The Practice of Marketing* is now regarded as a standard textbook on marketing. It introduces both student and junior executive to the ideas and philosophies of marketing. The author pays special attention to the problems of marketing research and business forecasting. He analyses the basic raison d'être, the methodolgy, and various types of marketing research and business forecasting.

Choice of Techniques, an Aspect of the Theory of Planned Economic Development, by A. K. Sen. 3rd ed. (113 pages, Basil Blackwell, £1 5s.). One of the most difficult problems facing an underdeveloped economy is the choice between alternative techniques of production. The number of alternatives is often quite large, varying from primitive hand-production to fully automated mechanical production. The amount of capital investment per unit of labour varies enormously from technique to technique. This problem of technological choice has been a matter of considerable discussion amongst economists in recent years, and forms the basic subject matter of this book. In this third edition Dr. Sen has added an introduction on optimum savings, technical choice, programming and the shadow price of labour.

Growth, Profitability and Valuation: a Study of United Kingdom Quoted Companies, by A. Singh and G. Whittington in collaboration with H. T. Burley. (323 pages. Cambridge University Press, 50s., paperback 25s.). This empirical study of the relationships between growth, profitability, size, stockmarket valuation and other characteristics of the individual firm, is based on economic and financial records of nearly 500 companies in four industrial groups. These are the shipbuilding and non-electrical engineering, food, clothing and footwear, and tobacco industries which have shares quotable in the U.K. stock exchanges. This publiction is divided into three sections. Part 1 is mainly descriptive, and provides a detailed profile of a section of the UK economy for the period 1948 to 1960, thus complementing the descriptions provided by the Central Statistical Office annual publications, *National Income and Expenditure* and *Annual Abstract of Statistics*. Part 2 is the main analytical core, which attempts to answer both a number of elementary questions concerning the relationship between the growth, size and profitability of the firm, and some more complex questions, such as whether, for firms of the same size and level of profitability, there is any relationship between growth and stock market valuation, or between growth and financial policy variables. Summaries of the main conclusions are provided at the end of each chapter and in the final chapter of the book. The remainder of the book consists of statistical and other appendices. The data used in the study came from published standardized series of company accounts for the period 1949-1960, which was prepared by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research and the Board of Trade Statistics Division, and from an estimate of the average annual stock exchange price of each company's ordinary shares. The present volume is the first publication from the Department of Applied Economics at Cambridge University, which is at present engaged in a project for dis-aggregated analysis of company data, and is published as no. 7 in the Department's *Occasional Papers* series.

Economic Development Committee for Mechanical Engineering: Short Term Trends. February 1968. (7 pages. Available from the National Economic Development Office, Millbank Tower, 21-41 Millbank, London SW1). This newsletter contains information on the mechanical engineering industry after devaluation. The first part contains information on the index of production, new net orders and deliveries, exports, labour and employment. A section on sector prospects deals with light-medium engineering as well as heavy engineering. The quarterly figures contained in the tables extend as far as the third quarter for 1967.

Economic Development Committee for Civil Engineering: Newsletter. March 1968. (4 pages. Available from the National Economic Development Office, Millbank Tower, 21-41 Millbank, London SW1). This newsletter considers the First and Second Reports on Efficiency in Road Construction 1956-1966. implementations of the Banwell Report 1964, construction plant, research and advisory services, interfirm comparisons, overseas construction, study of the organization of the construction industry, the Demand and Output Forecasts Working Party, the Manpower Working Park 1967. incentive payment schemes, protective clothing. site welfare, employment exchanges, decasualization of labour, accidents, and finally manpower studies.

Other Publications

HUNGARY, A SURVEY FOR BUSINESSMEN. 44 pages. Available from the London Chamber of Commerce, 69 Cannon Street, London EC4. 10s.

THESE ARE YOUR MARKETS, A GUIDE TO TRADING CONDITIONS IN AND ESTABLISHING A BUSINESS IN INDIA, by M. J. Sutton, and W. L. Newman. Available free from Westminster Bank Ltd., 41 Lothbury, London EC2.

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MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Sale of Stores

The Minister of Transport has for disposal the undermentioned items *'ex stores':*

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The stores are at the Sea Transport Stores Depot, Llandow, Cowbridge, Glamorgan, Telephone No. 0454 3 2346 and may be inspected between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. from Monday to Friday by arrangement with the Stores Officer.

Application for a detailed list of the stores available and for forms of tender should be made in writing forthwith to the Stores Officer, Sea Transport Stores Depot, Chipping Sodbury, Bristol, Glos.

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Scotland.

Tele. E. K. 28788.

Government surplus sales by auction

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

1968	Stores	Location of Sale	Auctioneers
April 2 to 4	Technical and miscellaneous stores	The Lido Ballroom, Winchester, Hants.	Richard Austin & Wyatt (Dept. L), 79 High Street, Fareham, Hants. (Tel. 4211.)

Machine tools; Daimler Scout cars; forklift trucks; earthmoving vehicles and equipment; oil dispersant fluid; Munro B.M.R. and L.S.E. plotting tables; 7 in. by 3½ in. T-iron; steel helmets; refrigerator spares; MT spares; electric potato peelers; hydraulic jacks; vehicle tyres; binoculars; telescopes; pocket and stop watches; theodolites; cameras and photographic equipment; electrical equipment and spares; Perkins P6 generators; alternators; steel binning; wireless valves and transformers; hand tools and tool kits; furniture and kitchenware; textiles including vests and drawers and a large assortment of other clothing; mattresses, rugs and mats, mixed rags, old canvas and webbing; hand operated fire pumps; safes and security boxes; jerricans; various paints and a large assortment of general stores.

April 25	Miscellaneous stores	Auctioneers' Premises	Woolland, Son & Manico (Dept. L), Kinterbury House, St. Andrew's Cross, Plymouth. (Tel. 69292.)

Miscellaneous electronic and electrical equipment and spares; galvanized iron sheeting; aluminium ammunition tanks; scrap metals; vacuum cleaners and accessories; scrap batteries; various paints and primers; miscellaneous hand tools and tool holdalls; greatcoats; berets; BD blouses; ankle boots; carpets; rugs; woollen rags; tentage; blankets; mattresses; groundsheets; kitbags; old webbing and scrap miscellaneous cutlery and kitchenware; and a large assortment of other general stores.

April 30	Technical engineering and miscellaneous equipment.	Central Ordnance Depot, Bicester, Oxon.	Midland Marts Ltd. (Dept. L), Market Square, Bicester. (Tel. 2073.)

Generating sets; fertilizer distributors; Hunslett locomotive (6-cylinder diesel); two Gardner 6L3 diesel engines; 3-ton rollers; wire banding machines; water piping and fittings; pumping units; 5-ton winches; chemical compounds; airborne equipment; motor vehicle spares; miscellaneous electric cable; gilt, brass and steel buckles; scrap metals; side drums; studs, nails and staples; plastic buttons; clothing and textiles including footwear; kilts; flannel, calico, barathea, serge and satin drill cloth; shirts; 75 tons scrap aircraft and MT tyres; scrap webbing; plastic survival-kit wallets; waterproof case liner bags and a large assortment of other general stores.

Catalogues of the above sales may be obtained from the relevant auctioneers about 14 days prior to and up to the date of sale, price 1s. 0d. (postal order only).

ARMY BOOTS

A large quantity of ARMY BOOTS (unworn) are to be sold at a Ministry of Defence auction sale to be held at WINCHESTER on April 2 to 4, 1968. They will be sold in sizes, most lots not exceeding 200 pairs. Catalogues price 1s. 0d. (postal order only) are available from the auctioneers Richard Austin & Wyatt, 70 High Street, Fareham Hants.

SALE BY TENDER

MACHINE TOOLS

Vertical jig borer; bench drills; internal, plain, universal, surface and tool grinders; gear grinding and gear shaping machines; capstan and centre lathes; presses; horizontal, universal and profile millers; thread millers; sawing, testing, tapping, honing machines, etc. Located at Machine Store (ND), Risley, Lancs, at Ministry of Technology Storage Depot, Byley, Cheshire, and at Royal Ordnance Factory, Radway Green, Crewe, Cheshire. Permission to view on presentation of Tender Form only, obtainable from Ministry of Defence, Directorate of Army Sales (Sales 4 b ii (A)), First Avenue House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Tenders to be returned by 10 a.m. on April 16, 1968 for stores at Risley and at 10 a.m. on April 23, 1968, for stores at Byley and Radway Green.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC BUILDING AND WORKS

1968	Description of Goods	Location	Auctioneers
April 2	Office and miscellaneous furniture, engineering and electrical equipment, domestic, canteen and other equipment, etc.	Ministry of Public Building and Works, Supplies Division Stores, India Pavilion, Exhibition Grounds, Wembley, Middlesex.	Clifford and Clifford Ltd., 28 Ealing Road, Wembley, Middlesex. (Tel. 01-902 3212/3/4.)

Catalogues: price 6d. direct from auctioneer. View days: Day preceding and morning of sale.

Monthly Digest of Statistics

Prepared by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Statistics Division of Government Departments, this digest is designed to provide industrialists and business executives with invaluable statistics relating to the economic situation in the United Kingdom. It contains a regular series of detailed statistics on a wide range of subjects which include the following:

Labour, Fuel and Power, External Trade, Wages and Prices, Industrial Production, Industrial Materials, Finance

Price 8s. 6d. (*by post* 9s. 4d.). Annual Subscription £5 12s. including postage and a copy of the Definitions of items and units employed in the Digest.

Government publications can be purchased from the Government Bookshops in London (post orders to P.O. Box 569, S.E.1), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through any bookseller.

HMSO

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1961	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	Series shown in £ million			
Value in base year, £m.	20,130	—	16,041	15,386	15,386	9,140	3,492	922	688	586	1,219				
1961	113	114	122	116	112	100	130	130	138	139	121	+335	+224	+46	+29
1962	114	115	127	123	114	100	129	119	134	143	124	+ 87	+ 22	+35	+14
1963	118	119	135	131	119	103	131	104	143	146	130	+221	+113	+44	+55
1964	125	128	145	140	124	106	154	118	171	185	147	+590	+354	+88	+47
1965	129	132	155	148	126	108	160	130	170	189	152	+365	+217	+42	+43
1966	131	133	163	157	129	109	162	134	163	183	163	+199	+129	+ 2	+ 6
1967	132*	133	169*	164*	131*	111	170*	125*	165*	200*	185*	+ 52*	— 36*	—49*	+10
1966															
3rd quarter	131	134	160	157	127	109	163	135	166	182	166	+103	+ 91	+25	—15
4th quarter	132	132	162	158	127	109	163	133	159	186	169	— 17	— 7	— 9	—24
1967															
1st quarter	132	132	166	160	129	109	164	127	164	190	173	+ 47	+ 2	—11	+14
2nd quarter	133	133	166	161	129	109	175	133	177	198	187	+ 37	+ 3	—11	+14
3rd quarter	132	133	169	165	131	111	171	125	166	207	189	— 25	— 17	—17	—20
4th quarter		135				113		115*	156*				— 24*	—10*	+ 2
1967															
August		133				111									
September		132				111									
October		133				112									
November		134				114									
December		137				114									
1968															
January		136*				114									

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR					
	Engineering industries: orders on hand	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults	Civil employment	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
	at 1958 prices		Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average		Quarter or quarterly average	at current prices		
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956	Series shown in thousands			1958	1958	series shown in £ million
Value in base year, £m.	..	..	—		—	—	—				3,834	3,250	
1961	122	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	213	24,072	119	117	+ 5
1962	117	100	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·3	422	149	24,208	121	120	+127
1963	136	117	121·7	+2·0	104·5	121·4	141·3	500	144	24,267	130	130	+116
1964	162	124	125·7	+3·3	108·6	124·7	148·5	361	221	24,606	148	136	—402
1965	165	121	131·8	+4·9	110·6	129·5	157·9	309	265	24,837	150	145	—110
1966	153	104	136·9	+3·9	114·5	133·0	168·4	325	255	24,876	158	155	— 31
1967	143*	114*	140·3	+2·5	112·4	134·3	175·3	515	174		168	155	—514
1966													
3rd quarter	159	109	137·5	+3·7	114·6	133·8	169·8	322	253	24,953	161	157	— 52
4th quarter	153	104	138·6	+3·8	113·0	133·5	169·8	417	206	24,702	147	164	+141
1967													
1st quarter	148	104	139·3	+3·6	112·0	133·6	171·4	458	188	24,453	164	166	+ 22
2nd quarter	148	107	140·5	+2·6	109·8	133·6	172·8	508	168		167	160	—121
3rd quarter	147	100	139·8	+1·7	110·9	134·7	177·3	555	158		162	157	— 45
4th quarter	143*	114*	141·5	+2·1	116·7	135·9	174·5	538	182		178	138	—370
1968													
1st quarter								511*	186*				
1967													
August	146	100	139·7	+1·4	111·1	134·7	177·1	559	155		162	155	
September	147	100	139·6	+1·5	112·0	134·9	178·1	563	165		166	150	
October	145*	103*	140·6	+2·0	111·9	135·4	178·7	541	176		163	125	
November	145*	112*	141·5	+1·9	116·1	135·9	179·7	536	181		180	125	
December	143*	114*	142·4	+2·4	121·9	136·5	180·3	538	190		190	164	
1968													
January	143*	115*	142·9	+2·7	123·0*	137·6*	184·1	520	186		194	185	
February			143·6	+3·0	124·9*	137·9*	184·7	503	185		208*	183*	
March								509*	187*				

* Provisional. †Not seasonally adjusted.

Index of industrial production for January

THE PROVISIONAL index of production for January 1968, prepared by the Central Statistical Office, was 136 (seasonally adjusted). For manufacturing industry alone the figure was 137.

For the three months November 1967 to January 1968 it is provisionally estimated that production as a whole was 2.5 per cent higher than in the preceding three months, August to October 1967; for manufacturing industries alone there was an increase of 2.9 per cent.

The average index number for the latest three months and the previous three months shown at the foot of the table gives a general guide to the changes which have taken place in the output of the major industry groups in recent months. Several of the figures here and elsewhere in the table have been revised as later information has become available.

Average 1958 = 100

	Total all industries	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing Industries: Total manufacturing industries	Food, drink and tobacco: Total	Food	Drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries: Total	Coke ovens, oil refineries	General chemicals	Total	Engineering and allied industries: Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles and aircraft	Metal goods, n.s.e.
Weights	1,000	72	748	86	55	31	68	9	59	310	167	22	79	42
1962	115·1	95	115·3	112	110	116	129	120	131	115	123	87	112	101
1963	119·0	95	120·0	115	112	121	139	124	141	119	126	77	121	108
1964	128·2	95	129·5	118	112	129	152	135	154	128	127	75	126	121
1965	131·9	92	133·8	121	114	133	159	142	161	133	144	74	129	123
1966	133·4	86	135·6	124	117	137	165	149	167	136	152	74	131	115
1967	133·1	85	134·2	124	118	136	171	146	175	134	154	74	121	109
Unadjusted:														
1966 3rd quarter	125	76	128	121	115	133	160	144	163	127	142	74	119	106
4th quarter	136	91	136	126	120	138	167	153	169	138	162	76	122	106
1967 1st quarter	134	86	134	118	112	128	174	154	177	135	154	75	125	110
2nd quarter	136	90	138	127	118	142	175	149	179	138	156	74	133	110
3rd quarter	124	75	125	124	116	136	163	131	167	121	142	73	102	99
4th quarter	139	91	139	128	123	137	173	149	176	140	162	73	124	112
1967 November	142	91	143	134	129	142	174	152	177	141	164	73	122	117
December	137	92	136	123	116	136	171	152	173	142	170	72	123	110
1968 January (Prov.)	134	71	133	112	114	110	172		177	132	148	72	122	119
Seasonally adjusted:														
1966 3rd quarter	134	85	137	124	117	136	167	148	170	138	153	76	133	117
4th quarter	132	84	133	123	116	135	168	152	170	134	155	75	122	104
1967 1st quarter	132	87	134	124	116	139	171	155	173	133	152	75	122	108
2nd quarter	133	86	133	122	116	134	170	146	174	134	154	74	123	106
3rd quarter	133	84	133	126	119	139	170	136	175	133	153	74	118	109
4th quarter	135	84	136	125	121	134	174	147	178	135	155	72	124	110
1967 August	133	85	133	126	117	141	171	140	175	132	152	75	116	108
September	132	83	133	126	118	139	171	146	175	132	152	73	117	109
October	133	84	134	122	118	130	173	143	177	132	150	72	120	113
November	134	84	135	126	123	133	171	152	174	136	157	72	123	108
December	137	85	139	127	121	139	178	147	183	138	159	71	128	108
1968 January (Prov.)	136	84	137	124	119	132	174		178	133	151	71	120	115
August-October (av.)	133	84	133	125	118	137	172	136*	176	132	151	73	118	110
Nov.-Jan. (av.) (prov.)	136	84	137	126	121	135	174	147*	178	136	156	71	124	110

(*Continued on next page*)

INVESTMENT GRANTS OFFICES

Advice on the working of the investment grants scheme and copies of application forms can be provided by the following offices of the Board of Trade:

BILLINGHAM: Queensway House, West Precinct, Town Centre, Billingham, Co. Durham. Tel.: 0642 53677. Telex: 58608. Answer Back: INGRA BILLHAM.

BOOTLE: St. Peter's House, Stanley Precinct, Bootle 20, Lancashire. Tel.: 051-922 4030. Telex: 627162. Answer Back: INGRA BOOTLE.

CARDIFF: 24-26 Newport Road, Cardiff, CF2 ISY. Tel.: 0222 42611. Telex 49538. Answer Back: INGRA CARDIFF.

GLASGOW: Magnet House, 71 Waterloo Street, Glasgow, C.2. Tel.: 041-221 9833. Telex 77583. Answer Back: BOT GLASGOW.

SOUTHEND: Colman House, Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea, Essex. Tel.: 0702 41341. Telex: 99288. Answer Back: INGRA SOUTHEND.

All requests for information and application forms for computers and ships should be addressed to Southend.

INDEX OF RETAIL PRODUCTION

	Manufacturing industries (continued)													Construction	Gas, electricity, and water
	Metal manufacture			Textiles, leather and clothing				Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.			Timber furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries		
	Total	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Total	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Total	Bricks cement, etc.	Pottery and glass					
Weights	68	55	13	92	58	4	30	28	17	11	20	55	22	126	54
1962	108	106	114	109	105	97	118	126	129	121	111	122	118	121	125
1963	113	111	119	112	110	99	120	130	131	127	113	128	126	121	133
1964	128	127	131	119	116	102	126	148	154	139	128	139	137	135	137
1965	134	134	133	121	118	103	129	151	158	139	127	142	144	138	145
1966	125	125	127	120	117	101	127	151	157	142	121	144	152	138	151
1967	118	117	121	116	114	89	122	155	165	140	124	145	153	144	156
Unadjusted:															
1966 3rd quarter	114	115	113	113	109	91	124	149	155	139	123	133	145	141	120
4th quarter	121	120	125	118	117	96	123	151	156	143	123	140	153	142	171
1967 1st quarter	122	122	122	116	113	92	128	149	155	139	112	145	150	137	182
2nd quarter	123	123	124	114	115	93	117	161	171	145	127	149	157	145	145
3rd quarter	106	105	111	109	104	81	121	152	165	133	126	134	144	148	121
4th quarter	120	119	127	122	124	91	123	158	168	142	132	152	160	148	177
1967 November	124	124	128	128	130	96	129	165	173	152	136	156	163		186
December	113	110	128	113	117	88	108	147	157	130	125	143	156		194
1968 January (prov.)	119	117	127	116	119	92	114	152	159	140	125	158			204
Seasonally adjusted:															
1966 3rd quarter	124	124	123	119	117	99	126	153	157	147	122	146	153	141	150
4th quarter	120	119	123	114	111	93	122	149	157	137	117	137	149	141	156
1967 1st quarter	118	118	120	116	113	90	125	151	160	139	121	143	153	140	153
2nd quarter	118	117	120	114	113	90	120	156	164	143	124	142	151	143	160
3rd quarter	115	113	121	115	112	88	124	157	167	140	126	146	151	147	151
4th quarter	118	117	125	118	118	88	122	156	169	136	127	148	155	147	161
1967 August	112	110	119	114	110	87	124	158	167	143	130	146	151		153
September	118	117	123	113	111	89	121	158	171	138	121	143	151		152
October	117	117	120	114	115	85	117	154	168	131	123	148	151		156
November	118	117	122	119	118	90	124	158	168	141	123	145	155		165
December	120	117	132	122	122	90	126	157	171	136	134	151	160		162
1968 Jan. (prov.)	119	117	127	121	121	89	126	155	164	141	137	151			164
Aug.-Oct. (av.)	116	115	121	114	112	87	121	157	169	137	125	146	151*		154
Nov.-Jan.(av.) (prov.)	119	117	127	121	120	90	125	157	168	139	131	149	155*		164

* Latest available 3 months (October-December) and previous 3 months (July- September).

Index of retail prices, February 1968

AT FEBRUARY 20, 1968 the official index figure which measures changes in the average level of retail prices compared with the level at January 16, 1962 (taken as 100), was 122.2, compared with 121.6 at January 16. The rise in the index during the month was due to increases in the prices of bread and some other goods and services.

Northern Ireland index of production

THE PROVISIONAL index of industrial production for Northern Ireland for January 1968 prepared by the Ministry of Commerce is 134 (1963=100). This is 3 points higher than for December 1967 and 12 points higher than for January 1967.

The index numbers for the main industrial groups with the increase or decrease on January 1967 shown in brackets are: textiles 147 (+21 points); clothing 98 (−7); engineering and metals 120 (+13); food, drink and tobacco 109 (+9); timber and furniture 121 (+11); mineral products 108 (−6); other manufacturing industries 183 (+6); gas, electricity and water 178 (+15).

Sales of department stores in week ended March 16

THE TABLE BELOW shows the percentage increases on a year earlier in the non-food merchandise sold by department stores in the latest week, and, for comparative purposes, figures for earlier weeks and for the months October, 1967 to January, 1968.

Sales in the week ended March 16, 1968 have been compared with sales in the week ended March 18, 1967. The latter week may have been affected to some extent by pre-Easter buying (Easter Friday was March 24, 1967) and in interpreting the percentage changes, particularly for sales of clothing and footwear, this is a factor to be borne in mind.

These figures relate to department stores which, in the aggregate, account for only a small part of retail trade and which have in the last few months been particularly sensitive to the increased demand for consumer durables.

Sales of department stores – percentage increase on a year earlier

Department	Week ended											
	October	November	December	January	January 27, 1968	February 3, 1968	February 10, 1968	February 17, 1968	February 24, 1968	March 2, 1968	March 9, 1968	March 16, 1968
Clothing and footwear	5	5	6	4	14	10	3	8	5	10	7	6
Furniture and furnishings	11	14	19	20	34	29	30	30	30	28	30	45
Hardware, radio and electrical goods	14	33	33	28	52	47	44	48	42	38	41	71
All non-food merchanise	7	8	8	12	27	22	16	19	18	17	17	25

Orders, deliveries, production and exports in the engineering industries in January

THE MINISTRY OF TECHNOLOGY reports that first estimates for January show a drop in production in the mechanical and electrical engineering industries from the level reached in the last quarter of 1967 (as shown in the first column of Table 1). This may have been caused in part by the influenza epidemic in January. Provisional figures for mechanical and electrical engineering separately (columns 2 and 3) both show a rise in the fourth quarter of 1967. For the year as a whole mechanical engineering was little different from 1966, but electrical engineering production rose by 2 per cent.

In the wider group of engineering industries covered by Tables 2 and 3 (including some vehicles in addition to mechanical and electrical engineering) both home and export deliveries dropped in January below the fourth quarter level. The dock strike makes it very difficult to make any comparisons over the recent months for export deliveries, but on the home market the average level of deliveries over the three latest months was 1 per cent higher than in the three preceding months. The latest figures for total net new orders show a slight rise. Home net new orders for the three latest months are 3 per cent higher than in the preceding three months. Whilst export net new orders show an increase this is no more than might have been expected as a recovery from the lower level of ordering during the dock strike and the average level for the three latest months is no higher than in the three preceding months. Export orders on hand have remained steady for some time, but home and total orders on hand at the end of January were 2 per cent below the level at the end of October.

More detailed statistics of the current value of deliveries of mechanical and electrical engineering products for the third quarter of 1967 are shown in Table 4. In mechanical engineering a comparison with the fourth quarter of 1966 shows very little overall change in the value of deliveries. The only industry showing a large increase is contractors' plant with a 15 per cent growth but quite a number show small increases on a year ago. These increases have been offset, however, by decreases in the heavy industries of industrial plant and fabricated steelwork. In electrical engineering there has been an overall increase of some 10 per cent compared with the fourth quarter of 1966. The main increases were to be found in deliveries of radio and other electronic apparatus, and once again the decreases were mainly to be found in the heavy industries – transformers and switchgear.

(*Continued on next page*)

Table 1. Engineering and electrical goods (SIC Order VI)
Index numbers of the volume of production, orders on hand and exports

	Production seasonally adjusted			Orders on hand (end of period) (3) seasonally adjusted			
	Total	Mechanical engineering (1)	Electrical engineering (2)	Total	For home market	For export	Exports (4)
	1958 = 100			December 1958 (unadjusted) = 100			1961 = 100
1958	100	100	100	102	102	101	81
1959	105	103	110	103	103	103	82
1960	114	112	116	121	121	122	91
1961	121	122	120	124	123	127	100
1962	123	122	126	120	116	129	100
1963	126	122	134	141	139	143	106
1964	137	133	144	164	164	163	105
1965	144	142	148	166	165	168	111
1966	152	149	157	156	157	153	116
1967	154*	150*	160*	146*	140*	166*	113
1965 1st quarter	142	141	145	168	168	167	106
2nd quarter	142	141	144	168	167	169	115
3rd quarter	145	143	148	166	166	166	107
4th quarter	148	144	154	166	165	168	115
1966 1st quarter	150	146	158	164	163	168	120
2nd quarter	150	146	157	163	162	164	113
3rd quarter	153	151	157	160	160	161	110
4th quarter	155	154	157	156	157	153	125
1967 1st quarter	152	147	160	150	150	151	123
2nd quarter	154	152	159	151	147	161	123
3rd quarter	153	150	159	149	144	167	103
4th quarter	155*	152*	163*	146*	140*	166*	102
1967 February	153	148	160	152	152	151	
March	154	148	166	150	150	151	
April	155	153	159	150	150	152	
May	154	152	158	151	148	160	
June	154	151	161	151	147	164	
July	155	153	159	150	146	162	
August	152	149	159	149	143	165	
September	152	148	160	149	144	167	
October	150*	146*	156*	148*	142*	166*	
November	157*	153*	164*	147*	141*	166*	
December	159*	155*	167*	146*	140*	166*	
1968 January	151*	..	..	146*	139*	167*	
Average:							
Latest 3 months shown	156	152	163				
Previous 3 months shown	151	150	159				
Percentage change (5)	+3	+1	+2	—1	—2	+1	

*Provisional.
(1) Covers Minimum List Headings 331 to 352 of the Standard Industrial Classification, including scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc., and watches and clocks.
(2) Covers Minimum List Headings 361 to 369 of the Standard Industrial Classification.
(3) Index of the total value at constant (average 1958) prices of orders held in these industries.
(4) Quarterly index of the value at constant (average 1961) prices of exports included in Divisions 71, 72 and 86 of the Export List. The coverage is not identical with commodities produced in Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification.
(5) In the case of orders on hand the percentage changes compare the level at the end of the latest month shown with the corresponding level three months earlier.

THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES IN JANUARY, *continued*

Description of the statistics

The volume indices of production and orders-on-hand in Table 1 relate to the engineering and electrical goods industries as defined in Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification. The statistics of orders and deliveries in the engineering industries given in Tables 2 and 3 relate to the engineering and electrical goods industries as defined in Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification together with locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors (parts of Order VIII of the Standard Industrial Classification).

To assist the interpretation of trends in these industries the statistics are published in seasonally adjusted form. While the method adopted in adjusting for seasonal factors removes regularly recurring influences the seasonally adjusted series still reflects the effects of factors that do not recur regularly. Moreover, the seasonal pattern may be changing. The month to month variations are therefore kept under review and the seasonal adjustment factors are re-assessed each year as another 12 months' experience becomes available. Notwithstanding these difficulties the seasonally adjusted figures have shown themselves to be a valuable aid in interpreting trends in the complex engineering industries.

Care should be taken not to interpret changes between one month and another as necessarily indicating the underlying trend. The averages in the latest three months and in the previous three months give a more reliable guide to recent changes. The month to month fluctuations are particularly marked for the derived net new orders series, and in this case the figures shown against the months in Table 2 are three month centred moving averages of the seasonally adjusted figures, e.g. the figures shown against December are the averages of the seasonally adjusted figures for November, December and January.

Table 2. Engineering industries (1) Seasonally adjusted Index numbers of the volume of orders and deliveries (2)

	Total			Home			Export		
	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (3)	Deliveries	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (3)	Deliveries	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (3)	Deliveries
	December 1958 (unadjusted) = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 (unadjusted) = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 (unadjusted) = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100	
1958	102	92	100	102	93	100	100	88	100
1959	103	105	104	103	106	105	102	103	102
1960	120	123	114	120	123	115	119	122	111
1961	122	123	122	120	123	123	126	122	118
1962	117	120	123	112	117	122	128	128	126
1963	136	139	126	134	137	123	143	143	134
1964	162	152	136	161	153	136	166	151	136
1965	165	145	143	163	145	143	171	146	142
1966	154	143	150	155	142	148	154	145	156
1967*	143	144	151	137	141	152	162	155	150
1965 1st quarter	166	150	139	164	150	140	172	151	136
2nd quarter	166	143	143	164	142	143	173	147	143
3rd quarter	165	140	144	163	141	143	170	138	147
4th quarter	165	149	146	163	150	146	171	149	144
1966 1st quarter	163	142	148	161	141	147	169	146	150
2nd quarter	161	143	149	160	144	148	165	139	150
3rd quarter	159	147	152	158	145	150	161	151	158
4th quarter	154	140	153	155	138	148	154	145	165
1967 1st quarter	148	134	150	147	130	148	150	147	156
2nd quarter	148	150	151	144	143	152	160	172	148
3rd quarter	147	149	152	141	147	154	163	156	148
4th quarter*	143	144	152	137	144	154	162	143	147
1967 February	150	134	150	150	130	148	151	147	158
March	148	142	153	147	139	150	150	150	162
April	148	149	151	147	142	152	150	169	149
May	148	150	154	146	143	154	157	172	153
June	148	150	147	144	143	149	160	168	142
July	147	145	155	143	142	157	158	156	149
August	146	149	149	141	147	151	161	156	143
September	147	144	152	141	142	152	163	150	150
October*	145	144	144	139	145	151	163	140	123
November*	145	144	149	139	144	153	162	143	139
December*	143	146	164	137	145	159	162	149	178
1968 January*	143	..	144	136	..	147	162	..	136
Average:									
Latest 3 months	143	146	153	136	145	153	162	149	151
Previous 3 months	145	144	148	139	142	151	163	150	139
Percentage change (4)	−2	+2	+3	−2	+3	+1	Nil	Nil	+9

*Provisional.
(1) Engineering and electrical goods (S.I.C. Order VI), locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors.
(2) At constant (average 1958) prices.
(3) The figures shown against the months are three month centred moving averages.
(4) In the case of orders on hand the percentage changes compare the level at the end of the latest month shown with the corresponding level three months earlier.

Table 3. Engineering industries (1) Unadjusted
Index numbers of the volume of orders and deliveries (1)

	Total			Home			Export		
	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (2)	Deliveries (2)	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (2)	Deliveries (2)	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (2)	Deliveries (2)
	December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100	
1958	100	92	100	100	93	100	100	88	100
1959	101	105	104	101	106	105	102	103	102
1960	117	123	114	117	123	115	119	122	111
1961	120	123	122	117	123	123	126	122	118
1962	115	120	123	109	117	122	129	128	126
1963	135	139	126	131	137	123	144	143	134
1964	161	152	136	158	153	136	168	151	136
1965	163	145	143	161	145	143	172	146	142
1966	152	143	150	152	142	148	154	145	156
1967*	141	144	151	134	141	152	162	155	150
1965 1st quarter	167	161	145	165	164	146	172	154	142
2nd quarter	166	140	142	165	141	142	171	138	142
3rd quarter	165	129	133	163	128	132	169	131	135
4th quarter	163	151	152	161	148	152	172	160	151
1966 1st quarter	164	157	154	162	158	153	170	153	158
2nd quarter	161	138	147	161	142	146	163	129	148
3rd quarter	159	135	141	158	132	140	161	142	145
4th quarter	152	142	159	152	136	154	154	156	173
1967 1st quarter	149	144	152	149	142	149	151	150	158
2nd quarter	148	151	154	145	145	155	157	167	151
3rd quarter	146	137	141	141	134	143	163	148	135
4th quarter*	141	146	159	134	143	161	162	153	154
1966 January	163	144	144	161	144	144	172	144	145
February	165	163	150	162	162	147	173	164	159
March	164	163	167	162	167	167	170	150	168
April	163	126	140	161	126	138	168	128	145
May	163	143	144	161	147	144	166	133	144
June	161	146	156	161	153	157	163	126	155
July	160	141	147	160	137	147	162	152	148
August	160	123	124	160	120	120	162	131	134
September	159	140	152	158	139	152	161	145	152
October	158	149	156	157	143	152	160	163	166
November	156	141	160	155	134	154	158	161	175
December	152	135	162	152	132	157	154	145	178
1967 January	151	137	143	151	136	143	153	140	145
February	150	147	154	150	143	150	152	157	167
March	149	148	157	149	146	155	151	154	163
April	148	150	155	148	151	154	149	149	158
May	149	156	151	147	142	152	156	194	148
June	148	146	156	145	142	159	157	158	147
July	147	141	146	144	145	149	156	129	137
August	147	122	123	143	112	123	160	152	123
September	146	149	153	141	145	156	163	162	146
October*	145	140	148	139	142	155	164	137	126
November*	144	145	156	137	145	160	164	147	146
December*	141	152	173	134	143	167	162	176	191
1968 January*	142	150	141	135	151	143	164	145	134

*Provisional.
(1) See footnotes (1) and (2) to Table 2.
(2) Adjusted to allow for differences in the length of calendar months, but not for regularly seasonal movements.

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Table 4. Deliveries of certain mechanical and electrical engineering products (a)

£ million

	1965	1966	1967*	1966		1967			
				3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter*	3rd quarter*	4th quarter*
Machinery other than electrical:									
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	58·8	53·8	49·3	13·6	10·6	13·5	14·2	11·6	10·0
Metal-working machine tools and welding machinery	158·5	166·6	172·3	41·8	41·9	44·6	42·9	41·0	43·8
Engineers' small tools and gauges	88·2	91·7	91·4	21·8	23·4	23·6	23·6	20·5	23·7
Internal combustion engines	118·0	64·3	65·6	15·6	18·1	17·7	15·6	13·5	18·8
Other prime movers		73·3	79·0	18·1	25·5	17·0	18·1	18·9	25·0
Textile machinery and accessories	104·2	110·7	113·2	25·5	28·6	27·8	29·3	26·6	29·5
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	154·4	143·5	154·8	32·8	33·9	37·9	41·9	36·0	39·0
Mechanical handling equipment	118·3	132·5	130·5	32·5	35·1	32·3	31·7	30·5	36·0
Office machinery	79·6	78·7	76·7	18·6	21·9	18·8	20·1	17·6	20·2
Mining machinery	54·9	61·2	70·3	14·6	18·2	17·6	18·0	17·4	17·3
Refrigerating machinery	55·3	53·4	54·6	11·4	10·4	13·2	16·9	12·4	12·1
Space-heating, ventilating and air-conditioning equipment	71·0	78·8	77·7	19·4	20·6	18·3	18·1	19·8	21·5
Pumps and industrial valves	124·1	144·0	149·1	34·2	40·9	38·0	39·0	33·8	38·3
Air and gas compressors and exhausters	42·3	44·4	44·7	11·0	11·6	11·4	11·7	10·8	10·8
Food and drink machinery	46·7	45·5	44·9	11·4	12·7	10·9	12·0	10·0	12·0
Packaging machinery	23·7	26·8	26·5	6·2	7·4	6·6	6·8	5·7	7·4
Steel and non-ferrous metal rolling mills and ancillary equipment	24·3	26·5	27·9	7·0	6·2	7·1	6·1	7·6	7·1
Other machinery except electrical machinery	300·0	309·3	310·9	72·9	80·5	74·6	82·6	71·9	81·8
Industrial plant and fabricated steelwork:									
Water tube boilers	81·2	91·7	87·0	25·5	25·9	23·5	20·8	17·6	25·1
Shell boilers and boilerhouse plant	36·3	48·1	47·1	11·1	13·3	12·3	10·8	10·3	13·7
Chemical plant	86·4	128·3	125·0	34·8	34·2	35·7	32·8	29·1	27·4
Iron, steel and non-ferrous metal works plant other than rolling mills	34·3	36·7	35·3	7·6	12·5	12·3	7·3	8·9	6·8
Other industrial plant and fabricated steelwork	186·4	222·5	237·2	56·7	61·2	60·2	63·3	56·4	57·3
Instruments, watches and clocks:									
Photographic equipment	..	95·3	98·7	24·8	22·3	22·0	28·0	23·7	25·0
Optical instruments	..	12·7	14·3	3·1	3·7	4·1	3·2	3·2	3·8
Spectacles, etc.	..	11·7	13·0	2·9	2·8	3·7	3·3	2·9	3·1
Surgical, dental and veterinary instruments and appliances	..	15·6	16·4	3·7	3·9	4·0	4·4	3·7	4·3
Other scientific instruments and equipment	..	106·2	111·4	25·4	28·2	27·4	28·2	26·3	29·5
Watches and clocks	..	15·4	16·3	4·0	4·4	3·6	3·7	4·3	4·7
Electrical machinery:									
Generating equipment and rotating electrical machines	147·0	156·0	161·6	37·0	44·5	40·5	43·3	35·5	42·3
Transformers for lighting, heating and power	65·7	69·1	68·1	16·6	19·7	17·9	18·4	13·9	17·9
Switchgear and control gear	172·9	197·9	200·2	48·7	52·3	52·3	51·5	45·6	50·8
Other electrical machinery	26·9	31·8	34·1	7·8	7·8	8·2	9·0	7·9	9·0
Insulated wires and cables	220·5	253·7	243·0	59·5	62·9	60·4	62·4	55·3	64·9
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	..	146·9	179·9	34·8	40·2	45·3	45·2	41·1	48·3
Radio and other electronic apparatus:									
Broadcast receiving equipment and gramophones	..	134·9	132·4	31·0	38·8	30·2	27·1	29·8	45·3
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	..	318·1	364·2	78·6	79·6	84·2	76·1	92·9	108·2
Radio and electronic components including valves	..	166·0	174·8	39·2	41·9	44·1	41·9	41·3	47·5
Other electrical goods:									
Domestic electrical appliances	152·4	151·8	154·3	35·3	45·3	34·3	33·3	35·2	51·4
Electrical equipment for motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft	85·2	91·1	92·2	22·2	21·7	24·4	26·2	18·6	23·0
Primary batteries	19·9	21·3	23·0	5·2	5·9	5·1	5·1	6·0	6·8
Secondary batteries (accumulators)	37·2	35·5	35·8	8·4	10·4	8·3	8·5	8·4	10·6
Electric lamps	32·5	34·0	36·0	8·0	8·7	8·3	7·8	8·7	11·2
Miscellaneous electrical goods	127·6	108·9	95·0	24·4	28·5	27·2	25·6	22·1	20·1
Ball and roller bearings	335·2	62·1	63·7	14·8	15·1	16·7	16·7	14·1	16·2
Components not included above and sub-contract sales		302·9	302·3	70·6	78·3	76·1	77·8	69·9	78·5
Amount charged for work done on customers' materials and repair work	88·0	101·6	100·7	26·5	26·7	25·0	26·4	24·8	24·5

(a) Characteristic products of industries in Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification, except ordnance and small arms. Excluding deliveries by the smallest firms estimated at about 2 per cent of the total.
In general, spare parts supplied by manufacturers of complete machines are included with these machines, but parts other than those separately specified, supplied for assembly by makers of complete machines are included in the heading for sub-contract sales and components.
*Provisional.

Car and commercial vehicle production in February

THE MINISTRY OF TECHNOLOGY have announced that the production of cars in the four weeks ending February 24 averaged 35,767 a week, 18 per cent more than in the corresponding period last year. Commercial vehicle production averaged 7,918 a week, an increase of 5 per cent on February 1967.

Allowing for seasonal factors, car production for the home market fell further in February, but production for export rose sharply to the highest level for almost four years. In the three months ending February total car production was again 8 per cent higher than in the preceding three months, with home market production slightly lower but export production up by 28 per cent.

On a similar seasonally adjusted basis, commercial vehicle production for both home and export markets recovered in February. Nevertheless, total commercial vehicle production in the latest three months was still 4 per cent lower than in the preceding three months, lower production for the home market more than offsetting a small rise in production for export.

Statistical inquiries to Statistics Branch, Ministry of Technology Kingsgate House, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-828 1288, Ext. 7131).

Table 1. Recorded production

	No. of weeks	Passenger Cars (including taxis)				Commercial Road Vehicles			
		For Home Market	For Export	Totals	Weekly average	For Home Market	For Export	Totals	Weekly average
1963	52	958,766	649,173	1,607,939	30,922	238,876	164,905	403,781	7,765
1964	53	1,161,886	705,754	1,876,640	35,238	285,332	179,404	464,736	8,769
1965	52	1,069,374	652,671	1,722,045	33,116	280,976	174,240	455,216	8,754
1966	52	978,684	624,995	1,603,679	30,840	260,614	178,061	438,765	8,436
1967	52	977,273	563,740	1,552,013	29,846	245,692	139,414	385,106	7,406
1966 1st quarter	13	294,287	168,174	462,461	35,574	75,662	44,718	120,380	9,260
2nd quarter	13	309,350	174,797	484,147	37,242	76,266	47,362	123,628	9,510
3rd quarter	13	206,248	127,895	334,143	25,703	56,128	40,758	96,886	7,453
4th quarter	13	168,799	154,129	322,928	24,841	52,558	45,223	97,781	7,522
1967 1st quarter	13	228,687	158,877	387,564	29,813	54,850	40,382	95,232	7,326
2nd quarter	13	281,652	164,885	446,537	34,349	66,929	37,286	104,215	8,016
3rd quarter	13	210,178	105,224	315,402	24,262	56,011	27,319	83,330	6,410
4th quarter	13	267,756	134,754	402,510	30,962	67,902	34,427	102,329	7,871
1966 December	5	64,133	59,746	123,879	24,776	18,968	16,568	35,536	7,107
1967 January	4	64,567	47,931	112,498	28,125	16,433	12,532	28,965	7,241
February	4	68,406	52,714	121,120	30,280	16,867	13,172	30,039	7,510
December	5	96,272	56,699	152,971	30,594	23,867	12,343	36,210	7,242
1968 January	4	80,547	41,470	122,017	30,504	18,685	9,254	27,939	6,985
February	4	80,167	62,901	143,068	35,767	19,941	11,731	31,672	7,918

Table 2. Production – seasonally adjusted

Care should be taken not to interpret changes between one month and another as necessarily indicating the underlying trend. The averages in the latest three months and in the previous three months give a more relative guide to recent changes.

Thousands

	Passenger Cars			Commercial Vehicles		
	For Home Market	For Export	Total	For Home Market	For Export	Total
1963	79·9	54·1	134·0	19·9	13·7	33·6
1964	96·8	58·8	155·6	23·8	15·0	38·7
1965	89·1	54·4	143·5	23·4	14·5	37·9
1966	81·6	52·1	133·6	21·7	14·8	36·6
1967	82·4	47·0	129·3	20·5	11·6	32·1
1966 1st quarter	91·1	52·3	143·4	23·9	14·3	38·2
2nd quarter	90·6	54·5	145·2	23·7	14·9	38·6
3rd quarter	85·4	50·9	136·3	21·9	15·7	37·6
4th quarter	59·1	50·6	109·7	17·4	14·4	31·8
1967 1st quarter	72·4	50·7	123·1	17·9	13·3	31·3
2nd quarter	80·5	50·5	131·0	20·2	11·7	31·9
3rd quarter	85·8	42·1	127·9	21·8	10·7	32·4
4th quarter	93·4	43·7	137·1	22·3	11·0	33·3
1967 January	71·0	50·1	121·1	17·0	13·5	30·5
February	68·2	51·9	120·1	17·5	13·5	30·8
March	78·1	50·0	128·0	19·3	13·2	32·5
April	83·3	52·1	135·5	20·2	13·0	33·1
May	78·2	49·7	127·9	19·2	11·2	30·4
June	79·8	49·8	129·6	21·3	10·9	32·1
July	82·2	40·2	122·4	22·0	10·5	32·5
August	94·3	47·7	142·0	22·3	12·0	34·5
September	81·0	38·2	119·2	21·0	9·5	30·5
October	90·7	37·4	129·1	23·6	11·0	34·5
November	95·1	44·9	140·0	21·5	11·3	32·8
December	94·3	48·9	143·2	21·8	10·6	32·4
1968 January	88·6	43·4	131·9	19·4	10·0	29·3
February	80·0	61·9	141·9	20·7	11·9	32·5
Average of:						
Sept. to Nov. 1967	88·9	40·2	129·1	22·0	10·6	32·6
Dec. to Feb. 1968	87·6	51·4	139·0	20·6	10·8	31·4
Percentage change	— 1	+28	+ 8	— 6	+ 2	— 4

Production figures of road motor vehicles cover complete vehicles, chassis with engines for delivery as such and unassembled vehicles for export. Road tractors are included but battery operated road vehicles are excluded.

Production for export may differ from actual exports as recorded in the Overseas Accounts because of differences in timing and coverage.

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Activity at airports in the United Kingdom and Channel Islands in 1967

Passenger traffic

THE NUMBER of passengers at United Kingdom airports topped 24 million in 1967. This was 6 per cent more than the number in 1966. In the four years since 1963 the number of air passengers has increased by more than half, an average rate of growth of 11 per cent a year. The largest part of air passenger traffic in this country, about 14½ million passengers, used the London area airports. In recent years the expansion of passenger traffic at London's airports has been at about the same rate as in the United Kingdom as a whole.

The smaller increase than usual in air passenger traffic last year

Summary of activity at aerodromes in the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands December 1967

	Aircraft Movements		Passengers Handled (1)			Freight (2) set down and picked up	Mail set down and picked up
	Total	Air Transport	Total	Terminal	Transit	Metric tons	
BOT and other UK aerodromes:							
1966 1st quarter	198,230	93,523	3,446,365	3,321,640	124,725	98,309·6	8,944·2
2nd quarter	312,233	158,974	6,615,330	6,397,126	218,204	156,816·7	11,386·0
3rd quarter	352,415	194,074	9,176,317	8,897,135	279,182	150,665·1	9,207·8
4th quarter	230,380	109,665	4,118,248	3,965,674	152,574	111,404·0	10,790·3
1967 1st quarter	243,420	102,868	3,891,223	3,757,029	134,194	100,531·0	9,142·5
2nd quarter	345,184	156,254	6,737,361	6,541,178	196,183	122,665·1	9,164·2
3rd quarter	377,162	195,183	9,662,883	9,395,556	267,327	136,944·7	8,931·0
4th quarter	247,504	111,498	4,452,518	4,308,858	143,660	128,285·0	10,815·3
1966 December	65,854	33,504	1,260,082	1,212,277	47,805	35,617·0	4,359·1
1967 December	70,026	33,057	1,280,856	1,236,054	44,802	39,501·3	4,223·2
London area aerodromes:							
1966 1st quarter	62,387	44,740	2,133,102	2,098,631	34,471	55,902·7	6,110·9
2nd quarter	88,025	66,099	3,749,736	3,688,377	61,359	66,889·0	6,285·3
3rd quarter	101,625	80,221	5,145,042	6,078,119	66,923	63,034·0	6,394·2
4th quarter	68,168	52,046	2,573,038	2,531,097	41,941	62,417·2	7,733·8
1967 1st quarter	68,267	49,606	2,404,999	2,370,312	34,687	58,465·5	6,483·2
2nd quarter	92,930	69,166	3,882,091	3,826,999	55,092	63,897·4	6,448·0
3rd quarter	106,746	84,038	5,443,789	5,371,418	72,371	67,125·3	6,355·9
4th quarter	74,966	55,804	2,879,641	2,833,498	46,143	78,195·8	7,976·7
1966 December	21,179	16,299	791,338	776,686	14,652	20,812·5	3,318·2
1967 December	22,285	17,172	849,530	834,514	15,016	25,223·8	3,297·8
UK AERODROMES DECEMBER 1967							
London area:							
*London (Heathrow)	16,375	15,183	766,544	751,723	14,821	23,053·6	3,231·2
*London (Gatwick)	3,838	1,925	81,646	81,451	195	2,029·5	66·6
*Stansted	1,954	38	1,307	1,307	—	140·7	—
Westland Heliport, London	118	26	33	33	—	—	—
Other UK aerodromes:							
Aberdeen (Dyce)	1,279	267	7,001	6,040	961	35·4	13·5
*Belfast (Aldergrove)	1,763	1,585	57,666	57,666	—	2,239·0	201·3
Benbecula	98	84	1,793	905	888	7·7	3·8
*Birmingham	2,957	757	22,083	21,500	583	395·9	—
*Blackpool	2,810	201	3,369	3,177	192	41·9	—
*Bournemouth (Hurn)	1,405	115	1,149	906	243	45·8	—
*Bristol (Lulsgate)	1,434	413	4,780	3,491	1,289	135·7	—
Brough	799	75	733	621	112	3·4	—
*Cambridge	2,316	17	64	64	—	42·3	—
*Coventry	1,690	4	131	131	—	—	—
*East Midlands (Castle Donington)	1,084	350	5,021	4,932	89	287·8	—
*Edinburgh	4,849	840	35,018	33,671	1,347	226·1	94·5
*Glamorgan (Rhoose)	1,730	345	4,010	3,032	978	21·2	—
*Glasgow (Abbotsinch)	2,695	2,181	85,093	83,649	1,444	1,042·0	151·1
Hawarden	314	158	1,142	526	616	16·4	—
Inverness (Dalcross)	228	177	4,375	3,266	1,109	17·5	0·1
Islay (Port Ellen)	84	77	1,007	1,004	3	7·0	3·6
*Isle of Man (Ronaldsway) (3)	564	463	10,849	9,510	1,339	314·0	25·0
Kirkwall	274	232	3,792	3,633	159	37·3	17·1
*Leeds/Bradford	2,326	482	10,721	10,243	478	174·8	—
*Liverpool	2,674	1,111	22,806	21,083	1,723	1,349·4	83·5
*Luton	2,170	218	7,974	7,853	121	21·4	—
*Lydd	715	651	5,573	5,573	—	1,606·0	—
*Manchester	2,762	1,954	63,182	59,941	3,241	2,617·1	233·3
*Newcastle (Woolsington)	1,546	378	14,262	13,929	333	187·9	—
Penzance Heliport	118	90	1,297	1,297	—	7·7	2·6
*Portsmouth	395	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Prestwick	1,161	701	21,566	12,342	9,224	784·7	60·1
Scilly Isles (St. Mary's)	96	90	1,297	1,297	—	7·7	2·6
*Southampton	847	418	10,369	9,644	725	68·2	—
*Southend	1,307	918	13,077	13,077	—	2,466·6	—
Stornoway	168	82	2,271	2,114	157	10·8	7·8
Sumburgh	58	52	1,257	1,257	—	22·8	17·6
Swansea	1,403	2	6	6	—	—	—
*Tees-side (Middleton)	1,326	138	2,347	2,147	200	28·9	—
Tiree	66	60	265	182	83	1·0	0·6
Wick	230	199	3,980	1,831	2,149	6·1	7·3
Channel Islands aerodromes (4) 1967	..	2,083	47,889	42,991	4,898	891·2	..
1966	..	1,988	44,145	39,404	4,741	1,050·9	..
Alderney	..	118	911	911	—	13·5	..
Guernsey	..	793	14,052	11,480	2,572	331·3	..
Jersey	..	1,172	32,926	30,600	2,326	546·4	..

NOTES:
(1) Revenue and non-revenue passengers on air transport movements only. Each passenger in transit through a reporting aerodrome is counted once only.
(2) Commercial freight set down and picked up on air transport movements only.
(3) Isle of Man (Ronaldsway) figures include diversions to Jurby.
(4) Channel Islands figure: are included by courtesy of the CI Airports authorities.
* = UK Customs Airport. .. = Not available. — = Nil or negligible.

was due to a decline in the middle of the year followed by some recovery in the closing months. In the first quarter of 1967 the number of passengers was 13 per cent more than a year earlier. In the second and third quarters the corresponding increases were 2 per cent and 5 per cent respectively, while in the fourth quarter it was 8 per cent. The dip in the middle of the year seems to owe a lot to the dullness of the holiday market. The operating statistics of United Kingdom airlines, published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 15, 1968, showed this same pattern and this was particularly noticeable of charter operations of which inclusive tours abroad form a large part. Experience was similar at the London area airports though the recovery in the fourth quarter was somewhat stronger and the number of passengers in those three months was 12 per cent more than a year earlier.

In 1967 there were large increases in passenger traffic at Aberdeen (19 per cent), East Midlands (39 per cent), Edinburgh (13 per cent), Luton (16 per cent), Newcastle (25 per cent) and Southend (15 per cent). Manchester passenger traffic was about the same as in 1966 and 3 per cent more than in 1965. Air traffic on the London-Manchester route has fallen since the electrification of the rail service. There were fewer passengers in 1967 than in 1966 at Belfast (down 2 per cent), where air traffic was, no doubt, boosted during the seamen's strike in 1966; Blackpool (3 per cent); Glamorgan (2 per cent); Hawarden (46 per cent); Ronaldsway (2 per cent); Liverpool (1 per cent); Lydd (24 per cent) and Teeside (51 per cent).

The increase in passenger numbers at Channel Island Airports in 1967 was 3 per cent below the national average.

Freight

The weight of cargo set down and picked up at United Kingdom airports last year was about 490,000 tons. This was 6 per cent less than in 1966 but 17 per cent more than in 1965. At London area airports the total weight of cargo handled was 270,000 tons, 8 per cent more than in 1966. In the four years since 1963 the weight of cargo at these airports, the major centre within the United Kingdom for international traffic, has doubled. There have been large increases in cargo traffic at most major airports outside London except at those airports where accompanied vehicles form a large proportion of freight traffic. The largest increases since 1963 were at Belfast (up 147 per cent); Edinburgh (133 per cent) and Prestwick (112 per cent). The average rate of increase of freight traffic at London area airports has been about 20 per cent a year. Over these four years the increase in cargo traffic, including the vehicle ferry at all airports in the United Kingdom was 7 per cent a year.

Air transport movements

The number of aircraft arrivals and departures on commercial transport flights in 1967 was 2 per cent more than in 1966. The average rate of increase in the last five years has been 5 per cent. In the London area the increase between the two years was 6 per cent against the average longer term rate of 8 per cent a year. During the year the pattern, allowing for seasonal factors, was similar to that of the traffic, that is a decline in the two middle quarters of the year followed by some recovery in the final months.

Detailed figures for December are published on page 1002, and for the year 1967 will be published next week.

New companies registered

BELOW ARE details of new companies registered in Great Britain during February 1968 showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.

Nominal Capital	Public companies	Private companies	Total
Under £1,000	—	943	943
£1,000 and under £10,000	—	415	415
£10,000 and under £50,000	—	67	67
£50,000 and under £100,000	—	3	3
£100,000 and under £1,000,000	—	11	11
£1,000,000 and above	—	1	1
Total number	—	1,440	1,440
Total amount of nominal capital	'000's £—	'000's £7,323	'000's £7,323

Companies registered in Great Britain in 1967 and 1968

	1967		1968	
	Number	Nominal capital £'000's	Number	Nominal capital £'000's
January	2,085	3,279	1,395	5,721
February	2,293	4,696	1,440	7,323
March	3,155	6,127		
April	2,516	3,101		
May	2,485	3,508		
June	2,357	5,693		
July	2,406	19,923		
August	2,390	5,413		
September	2,396	4,126		
October	4,091	4,763		
November	3,288	7,067		
December	1,294	8,456		
Total	30,756	76,152		

Cinema admissions and takings in December

DURING DECEMBER, counted as a five-week period, the weekly average of admissions to cinemas in Great Britain was 5.0 million, and the weekly average of gross box office takings was £1.18 million. The averages for the year 1967 were 5.3 million and £1.16 million respectively.

OVERSEAS COMMERCIAL POSTS

Over 200 official commercial posts in all the main centres of world trade are at the service of the United Kingdom exporter. A full list of addresses is given on pages i-viii of March 15 issue.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1966 during the week ended Friday, March 22, 1968. BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered No.	Playing Time minutes	Date of Registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
BRITISH					
Promenade	Br/E 33080	40	March 20	Twentieth-Century-Fox Film Co., Ltd.	Donwin Productions Ltd.
Attack on the Iron Coast	Br/E 33088	90	March 22	United Artists Corp. Ltd.	Mirisch Films Ltd.
The Vengeance of She	Br/E 33089	101	March 22	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Hammer Film Productions Ltd.
Pathe News 68-23	Br/E 32915	7	March 22	" "	Associated British Pathe Ltd.
Pathe News 68-24	Br/E 32916	8	March 22	" "	" "
Movietone News 2023	Br/E 32863	7	March 22	Twentieth-Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2023A	Br/E 32864	8	March 22	" "	" "
FOREIGN					
Dribble Drabble	F 33077	7	March 20	Twentieth-Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Terrytoons Inc.
Big Game Fishing	F 33078	6	March 20	" "	" "
Firecreek	F 33079	104	March 20	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Warner/Seven Arts.
The Doomsday Flight	F 33081	97	March 21	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Universal International Films Inc.
Nobody's Perfect	F 33082	102	March 21	" "	" "
Guns for San Sebastian	F 33083	111	March 22	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd	Compagnie Internationale de Productions et de Realisations Artistiques, Paris.
Sex from a Stranger	F 33084	85	March 22	New Realm Distributors Ltd.	Paris Cannes Production, Paris.
Thunder Alley	F 33085	67	March 22	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	American International Pictures.
The Two of Us	F 33086	87	March 22	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	P.A.C./Valoria Films/Renn Productions, Paris
Operation Kid Brother	F 33087	105	March 22	United Artists Corp. Ltd.	Produzione D.S. S.r.l., Rome.

Note: The registration of the film "High Steel" (F33059) details of which appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 22, 1968, has been cancelled. This film was originally registered on September 8, 1967, with the number F32627.

Shipping movement at United Kingdom ports

Foreign and coastal trade movements during October 1967

THE TOTAL net tonnage of vessels in the foreign trade which entered and cleared United Kingdom ports with cargo during October 1967, amounted to 14,336 thousand n.r.t. This represents an overall increase of 1.9 per cent over the same month of 1966, but clearances declined by 9 per cent. The dock strikes at Liverpool and London were, no doubt, a contributory factor to the decline in clearances during this period.

During the first ten months of 1967, the net tonnage of vessels entering and clearing with cargo showed an increase of 13,984 thousand n.r.t. over the corresponding period of 1966. Commonwealth vessels and foreign vessels accounted for 9,351 and 4,633 thousand n.r.t. respectively.

In the coasting trade, the total net tonnage of vessels arriving and departing with cargo during October 1967 showed a decrease of 15 per cent compared with the same month of 1966.

Note: Net registered tons (n.r.t.)

The net registered tonnage is the measure of the size of a vessel and is normally used in the assessment of light, port and dock dues in the United Kingdom. It is obtained by deducting from the gross register tonnage an allowance for the area occupied by machinery, bunkers, water ballast and crew space.

Definitions:

(1) The foreign trade statistics relate to voyages direct from any port abroad to a port in the United Kingdom, or vice versa, or from one port to another in the United Kingdom, so long as the vessels has onboad cargo shipped abroad, or shipped in the United Kingdom for discharge abroad, or passengers from or for a port outside the United Kingdom.

The coasting trade statistics include vessels carrying only coastwise cargo or passengers from port to port in the United Kingdom, and vessels moving between these ports without at the time having onboard cargo or passengers from or for a port abroad. For example, the coastwise movement in ballast includes foreign trade vessels which, having completed the discharge of cargo or passengers from abroad at one United Kingdom port, proceed coastwise to another port to load for the return voyage.

(2) Cargo figures relate to vessels which load or unload merchandise, bullion, specie or mail, except those loading or unloading only Government stores, bunkers or ship's stores.

(3) Ballast figures relate to all vessels other than those defined in (2) and include vessels loading or unloading only Government stores, bunkers, ship's stores or passengers.

(4) Vessels in the foreign trade, calling during the course of a single voyage at more than one port of the United Kingdom, are recorded as entered and cleared at one port only, but as arrived and departed at each port.

Table 1. Shipping movements in the foreign trade at United Kingdom ports, January-October

		Entered					Cleared				
		Number of Vessels	Thousand Net Tons				Number of Vessels	Thousand Net Tons			
			Total	United Kingdom	Other (1) Commonwealth	Foreign		Total	United Kingdom	Other (1) Commonwealth	Foreign
With cargo:	Month of October, 1966	5,522	9,143	3,767	169	5,207	3,877	4,925	2,426	155	2,344
	Month of October 1967	5,970	9,857	3,763	158	5,936	4,092	4,479	2,299	89	2,091
	Ten months ending October, 1966	53,863	90,780	34,152	1,908	54,720	42,838	48,699	21,833	1,528	25,338
	Ten months ending October, 1967	60,422	99,966	39,080	2,053	58,833	45,992	53,497	26,242	1,397	25,858
In ballast:	Month of October, 1966	1,266	2,192	1,037	49	1,107	2,322	6,620	2,597	82	3,941
	Month of October, 1967	1,131	1,926	868	75	982	2,817	6,650	2,101	132	4,417
	Ten months ending October, 1966	16,013	23,654	10,448	436	12,771	27,786	68,691	23,885	1,101	43,705
	Ten months ending October, 1967	15,273	22,560	10,357	429	11,774	29,756	68,684	23,049	1,050	44,585

(1) Includes Irish Republic and South Africa.

Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production

Issues of this bulletin appear at regular intervals and give factual and up-to-date information on wage rates, earnings, hours of work and other conditions of employment, manpower, prices, production, profits and other relevant subjects. Part of the information included has not previously been published.

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Table 2. Foreign trade entrances and clearances with cargo, January-October

	Entered				Cleared			
	October		Ten months Ended October		October		Ten months ended October	
	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967
Nationality of vessels	Number of Vessels							
United Kingdom	1,686	1,762	14,972	18,088	1,466	1,419	12,753	15,160
Other Commonwealth	136	114	1,371	1,448	139	85	1,540	1,293
Foreign	3,700	4,094	37,520	40,886	2,272	2,588	28,545	29,539
TOTAL	5,522	5,970	53,863	60,422	3,877	4,092	42,838	45,992
Commonwealth (1)	Thousand net tons							
Registered in United Kingdom	3,767	3,763	34,152	39,080	2,426	22,99	21,833	26,242
Registered in Canada	2	—	10	4	—	—	14	3
Registered in other countries	167	158	1,898	2,049	155	89	1,514	1,394
Soviet	68	89	773	989	12	14	333	204
Finnish	73	77	695	796	18	22	311	333
Swedish	401	416	3,948	4,698	184	198	1,760	2,346
Norwegian	1,095	1,510	12,217	12,705	448	495	4,979	4,835
Danish	284	200	2,883	2,737	160	162	1,734	1,961
Polish	28	23	237	255	16	11	113	112
German (Federal Republic)	444	496	4,051	4,775	247	192	2,404	2,555
Dutch	604	668	6,576	6,403	418	337	4,461	4,006
Belgian	188	216	2,075	2,224	138	146	1,668	1,836
French	310	359	4,167	3,737	185	118	2,581	2,197
Spanish	36	51	503	499	43	26	502	501
Italian	121	181	1,462	1,534	23	14	160	207
Yugoslav	19	22	112	226	4	7	72	83
Greek	170	127	1,693	1,834	72	21	725	592
United States of America	294	206	2,177	2,267	172	162	1,664	1,809
Panamanian	175	194	1,486	1,880	28	46	293	347
Liberian	703	956	7,674	8,974	65	32	539	678
Other	195	145	1,992	2,298	111	88	1,039	1,258
Total foreign	5,207	5,936	54,720	58,833	2,344	2,091	25,338	25,858
TOTAL	9,143	9,857	90,781	99,965	4,925	4,479	48,699	53,497
Trading areas:								
Irish Republic	373	342	4,004	4,587	367	320	4,235	4,546
Northern Europe (Foreign)	2,314	2,458	22,067	25,587	1,880	1,761	17,984	20,009
Europe (Atlantic) and Western Mediterranean Countries	1,046	1,319	10,554	13,304	689	867	7,175	9,424
Central and Eastern Mediterranean Countries	1,251	900	10,932	8,091	148	109	1,438	1,565
West and South Africa	640	465	6,514	6,191	239	191	2,312	2,236
East Africa, Persian Gulf, India	1,238	2,100	12,348	16,340	163	181	1,945	1,940
Eastern Asia and Islands in the Pacific	232	153	2,224	2,328	178	146	1,862	2,221
Australasia	178	209	3,022	2,742	146	123	1,585	1,527
North America (Atlantic Coast)	1,225	1,098	10,647	11,050	834	588	7,445	7,088
West Indies and Central America (Atlantic Coast)	475	663	6,233	7,496	165	141	1,643	1,868
South America (Atlantic Coast)	130	92	1,514	1,091	81	27	677	517
South and Central America (Pacific Coast)	30	7	212	218	26	—	159	164
North America (Pacific Coast)	5	44	408	869	8	23	232	376
Other areas	6	7	102	71	1	2	7	15
Total Commonwealth Countries (1)	2,430	1,829	25,930	30,538	1,130	1,018	12,334	12,227
Total Foreign Countries	6,713	8,028	64,851	69,427	3,795	3,461	36,365	41,270
TOTAL	9,143	9,857	90,781	99,965	4,925	4,479	48,699	53,497

(1) Includes Irish Republic and South Africa.

Table 3. Foreign trade arrivals and departures at principal ports, January-October

Port	Arrived						Departed					
	With cargo			With cargo and in ballast			With cargo			With cargo and in ballast		
	1966	1967		1966	1967		1966	1967		1966	1967	
	'000 net tons	'000 net tons	No. of vessels	'000 net tons	'000 net tons	No. of vessels	'000 net tons	'000 net tons	No. of vessels	'000 net tons	'000 net tons	No. of vessels
Blyth	15	15	40	34	52	90	20	39	73	33	55	92
Bristol	3,226	3,132	1,485	3,314	3,213	1,535	440	443	460	3,374	3,070	1,338
Cardiff	1,145	1,335	627	1,526	1,541	764	437	510	306	1,651	1,423	687
Dover	3,420	5,633	4,293	8,575	10,076	8,105	3,147	5,482	3,931	8,384	9,874	7,931
Plymouth (inc. Truro)	55	29	26	1,215	820	246	43	41	47	1,641	1,254	288
Folkestone	648	472	354	1,032	1,030	729	521	573	418	928	1,019	719
Grimsby (inc. Immingham)	2,731	2,927	2,705	3,081	3,229	2,936	1,047	1,168	978	2,870	3,375	3,014
Harwich	4,233	5,392	3,993	4,513	5,660	4,214	4,365	5,297	3,832	4,564	5,599	4,124
Holyhead	1,319	1,719	1,130	1,424	1,800	1,171	1,337	1,714	1,133	1,446	1,797	1,188
Hull	3,967	4,463	3,751	4,250	4,830	4,065	1,823	2,357	2,493	4,176	4,581	3,985
Lancaster	266	236	36	281	244	66	45	15	28	239	319	73
Liverpool	12,377	11,710	4,433	14,404	13,645	5,115	5,697	5,076	2,855	14,658	13,456	4,835
London	23,752	25,513	12,353	30,066	31,038	14,610	11,817	11,443	8,287	29,577	29,353	14,818
Manchester (inc. Runcorn)	4,856	4,945	2,442	5,085	5,187	2,754	1,449	1,476	1,726	4,592	4,538	2,775
Middlesbrough	2,498	2,956	1,340	3,226	3,789	1,812	1,560	1,627	1,225	3,557	3,971	1,913
Milford Haven	5,807	6,331	449	6,455	7,202	821	815	1,132	293	6,335	6,915	697
Newhaven	728	837	899	779	849	920	716	832	898	753	843	923
Newport (Mon.)	1,159	1,157	629	1,566	1,635	880	790	828	779	1,772	1,692	998
Plymouth	276	262	436	365	422	731	319	185	398	553	412	728
Southampton	13,512	14,764	2,930	16,760	17,754	3,624	6,436	7,179	2,453	16,941	18,006	3,595
Swansea	486	577	347	1,571	1,607	1,004	1,560	1,539	1,132	1,930	1,930	1,255
Tyne Ports	2,026	2,095	1,603	2,867	3,008	2,053	1,363	1,295	901	3,411	3,332	1,994
Glasgow	4,348	4,225	1,272	4,957	4,825	1,462	2,114	1,952	794	5,106	5,195	1,510
Grangemouth	1,052	1,218	1,075	1,450	1,673	1,296	1,134	1,131	882	1,621	1,562	1,228
Greenock	272	340	81	1,946	1,122	196	73	287	50	1,880	1,039	161
Leith	674	701	995	768	790	1,044	250	268	580	685	874	936
Belfast	1,670	1,640	1,022	1,842	1,757	1,152	364	289	396	1,419	1,838	982
Other Ports	7,721	8,248	15,715	9,724	10,356	20,013	4,156	4,931	11,677	9,297	10,111	20,196
TOTAL	104,236	112,872	66,461	133,077	139,166	83,408	53,840	59,109	49,025	133,393	137,434	82,983

(Continued on next page)

SHIPPING MOVEMENT AT UK PORTS, *continued*

Table 4. Coasting trade arrivals and departures at principal ports, January-October

Port	Arrived						Departed					
	With cargo			With cargo and in ballast			With cargo			With cargo and in ballast		
	1966	1967		1966	1967		1966	1967		1966	1967	
	'000 net tons	'000 net tons	No. of vessels	'000 net tons	'000 net tons	No. of vessels	'000 net tons	'000 net tons	No. of vessels	'000 net tons	'000 net tons	No. of vessels
Blyth	6	4	29	1,221	981	1,410	1,212	981	1,369	1,229	1,002	1,408
Bristol	1,227	1,246	855	1,794	1,679	2,954	662	524	1,760	1,806	1,726	3,199
Cardiff	509	416	519	1,179	885	1,833	281	168	586	1,066	842	1,850
Cowes	1,748	1,879	8,874	3,714	4,132	18,791	1,639	1,791	8,182	4,034	4,120	18,751
Falmouth	139	102	174	821	822	627	101	102	349	277	415	602
Hartlepool	56	79	153	359	465	641	283	351	416	377	428	552
Hull	901	839	358	1,530	1,302	1,061	690	460	527	1,450	1,342	1,090
Immingham	678	587	147	1,567	1,514	800	1,160	838	576	1,645	1,316	763
Lancaster	1,052	1,178	842	1,235	1,341	1,264	1,213	1,078	1,165	1,401	1,248	1,214
Liverpool	2,367	2,179	2,347	3,433	3,130	3,505	2,171	2,204	2,551	3,643	3,599	3,727
London	5,833	5,514	4,259	7,632	7,619	7,087	2,252	2,029	2,414	8,303	7,772	6,640
Manchester	1,071	947	588	1,492	1,316	1,518	790	669	885	1,525	1,414	1,529
Middlesbrough	398	362	316	1,138	1,095	1,237	315	310	633	822	832	1,082
Milford Haven	250	310	82	3,184	2,720	1,366	3,320	3,035	1,452	3,548	3,189	1,525
Newport (Mon.)	337	268	1,160	551	441	1,347	11	10	29	378	303	1,224
Portsmouth	336	340	1,562	2,737	2,751	11,736	72	68	737	2,685	2,714	11,661
Preston	928	909	1,815	1,012	992	2,014	880	883	1,727	1,055	1,045	2,105
Southampton	2,658	2,709	9,184	4,861	5,251	11,469	4,250	4,703	9,716	4,869	5,316	11,562
Sunderland	146	162	184	1,211	1,203	1,330	972	956	1,031	1,139	1,123	1,271
Swansea	160	197	328	1,493	1,550	3,264	985	920	2,513	1,132	1,196	2,981
Tyne Ports	610	519	136	2,702	2,748	1,829	1,265	1,363	1,336	2,264	2,411	1,930
Glasgow	1,059	1,202	962	1,664	1,824	1,446	678	691	809	1,528	1,349	1,364
Belfast	5,090	5,480	6,320	5,353	5,828	6,928	4,167	4,917	5,143	5,411	6,077	7,176
Other Ports	10,814	11,940	25,025	15,294	16,360	38,316	7,579	8,637	15,654	14,909	16,008	37,834
TOTAL	38,374	39,368	66,219	67,178	67,949	123,773	36,949	37,689	61,560	66,497	66,787	123,040

Table 5. Shipping movements in the coasting trade at United Kingdom ports, January-October

Coasting Trade – Great Britain	Arrived				Departed			
	No. of vessels	Total '000 net tons	Commonwealth (a) '000 net tons	Foreign '000 net tons	No. of vessels	Total '000 net tons	Commonwealth (a) '000 net tons	Foreign '000 net tons
With cargo: Month of October 1966	5,687	3,483	2,854	629	5,421	3,504	2,869	636
Month of October 1967	5,014	2,903	2,353	550	4,760	2,949	2,409	540
Ten months ending October 1966	56,913	32,648	24,764	7,884	54,469	32,489	24,263	8,227
Ten months ending October 1967	58,309	33,239	26,877	6,362	55,503	32,485	25,894	6,591
In ballast: Month of October 1966	5,096	2,905	2,321	584	5,173	2,807	2,249	558
Month of October 1967	4,804	2,646	2,104	542	4,940	2,524	2,043	481
Ten months ending October 1966	55,463	28,495	21,881	6,614	58,145	27,928	22,061	5,866
Ten months ending October 1967	56,793	28,191	22,214	5,977	58,538	27,537	22,160	5,377
Coasting Trade – United Kingdom								
With cargo: Month of October 1966	6,575	4,078	3,374	704	6,041	3,972	3,274	699
Month of October 1967	5,751	3,439	2,814	625	5,321	3,384	2,783	601
Ten months ending October 1966	65,046	38,374	29,513	8,861	60,135	36,949	27,963	8,986
Ten months ending October 1967	66,219	39,371	31,964	7,407	61,560	37,689	30,148	7,541
In ballast: Month of October 1966	5,160	2,943	2,354	589	5,514	3,006	2,387	619
Month of October 1967	4,884	2,676	2,128	548	5,227	2,668	2,155	513
Ten months ending October 1966	56,085	28,804	22,083	6,721	61,507	29,548	23,330	6,218
Ten months ending October 1967	57,554	28,578	22,549	6,029	61,480	29,098	23,429	5,669

(a) Commonwealth and Irish Republic.

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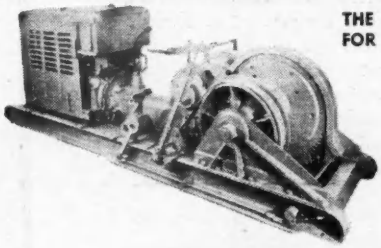

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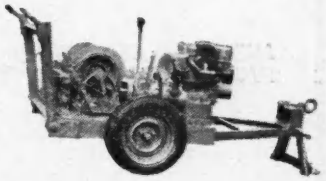

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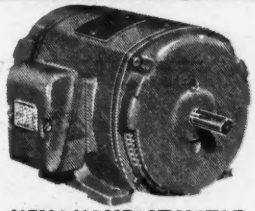

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'British store promotion in Western Germany a resounding success'

A report from the British Embassy, Bonn

REPORTS reaching the British Embassy and Consulates-General from the 48 Hertie stores throughout the Federal Republic and West Berlin who took part last week in the largest store promotion of British consumer goods ever to be held in Europe indicate that the event has been a resounding success.

Preparations for the promotion began early in 1967 and involved many visits to the United Kingdom by Hertie buyers, who placed orders running into seven figures with 170 British suppliers. In addition to those well established British consumer goods which are an everyday part of German life, numerous items new to the German buying public were displayed in depth in virtually all departments of the stores.

The resoundingly successful sales of British ladies' outerwear during the Week proved that style can beat the tariff barrier, and that German women are now showing a growing readiness to accept British 'with-it' fashions. The fashion parades of British clothing which were presented by numerous Hertie stores were in many cases sold out days in advance.

A personal visit to Berlin by Mary Quant with her own team of mannequins to present a 'Swinging London' fashion show at Kadewe was the highlight of the fashion presentations, and its enthusiastic reception was widely reported by press, television and radio. Kadewe's restaurant was converted for the Week to an English type restaurant-cum-pub, and typically British dishes were available in most of the group's restaurants.

Sales figures for the opening weekend of the promotion were nationally up on average by 8 per cent, with some stores reporting increases as high as 12 per cent, a clear indication of the drawing power of the promotion.

Enthusiastic reports from individual branch managers speak of excellent sales throughout the country of high quality furniture and carpets, china and earthenware, household goods and hardware items, fashionable footwear, men's shirts, textile piece goods and confectionery.

Early in the Week, many branches were placing repeat orders through their central buying office, in Frankfurt, and some stores sold out of certain lines displayed even before the promotion was officially opened.

It is, of course, too early to attempt a final analysis of the promotion. One fact is, however, certain. The outstanding sales successes recorded so far have fully justified the confidence shown by Hertie buyers in the competitiveness and saleability of British goods, and indicate that many of the new lines introduced to the German consumer for the first time will become a permanent feature of the Hertie range.

British consumer goods at Warsaw

A report from the British Embassy, Warsaw

AS THE RESULT of an invitation from the Polish Foreign Trade Enterprise, IMPEKO, and other State organizations, a British Consumer Goods Exhibition was held in Warsaw from March 12-15. The event was organized by the London Chamber of Commerce as a joint venture with the Board of Trade, and in conjunction with the British Hosiery and Knitwear Export Group, the Clothing Export Council and the Leicester and County Chamber of Commerce.

The exhibition was held at the Dom Chlopa Hotel and was opened by HM Ambassador, Sir Thomas Brimelow in the presence of Mr. F. Modrzewski, Vice-Minister of the Polish Ministry of Trade and other distinguished guests. It was not open to the public but about 1,000 invitations were sent out to buyers in the State enterprises and those likely to have an influence on the purchase of consumer goods.

Thirty-eight exhibitors displayed the products of nearly 100 firms. Although knitwear was the most widely represented product at the exhibition, dresses, coats, piece-goods, radiograms, tape recorders, razor blades, cosmetics, cleaning, toilet and pharmaceutical products were also included in the display.

A few firms were able to obtain immediate orders while samples were taken from a number of other companies with a promise of orders to come within the next few weeks. Most exhibitors expressed themselves as satisfied with future prospects. The exhibition had particular value in introducing newcomers to the Polish market for consumer goods and giving them an indication of the products most likely to sell in this market. British sales of knitwear to Poland have increased from £60,000 in 1964 to over £250,000 in 1967.

Shortly after the end of the exhibition, the London Chamber of Commerce were able to report that H. B. Howe & Son Ltd. of Leicester had won a £50,000 order, while Donbros Ltd. of Alloa had won one worth £20,000. The total value of orders taken was about £300,000, and follow-up orders of £500,000 are expected.

OCCA Technical Exhibition

ADVANCES IN raw materials, paint and equipment for he paint, printing ink and allied industries have been on display this week at the Oil and Colour Chemists' Association Twentieth Technical Exhibition at Alexandra Palace (March 25 to 29). The organizers say that one of the aims of the exhibition is to give he technical men of suppliers and consumers the opportunity to discuss common problems.

Representatives from 30 overseas countries attended the 1967 exhibition, and the organizers are expecting that the number will be greater this year. The number of exhibitors has also increased, the total number of stands being 107; of the companies showing, 15 have never shown at previous OCCA exhibitions, while 24 others did not show at the 1967 exhibition.

As in previous years, a stand has been devoted to technical education and has been visited throughout the week by parties of senior science students. The stand has been providing information on courses available in the technology of paint, printing ink and allied industries and the technical careers open to new entrants.

At a special exhibition luncheon on March 25, Lord Erroll of Hale was guest of honour.

Left: At the opening in Hamburg of the Hertie Waren und Kaufhaus series of 'British weeks' throughout Germany, Lord Brown, Minister of State, Board of Trade, talks to Constables Kennison and Watkins of the Surrey Constabulary, Miss Ingrid Davidson-Houston (the BEA Personality Girl), and two BEA hostesses wearing the new-style uniform. Right: The Mayor of Luton and Alderman Lester take a good look at British materials on display at the Wolfsburg branch of the Hertie chain.

'Cautious optimism' at Paris Agricultural Machinery Exhibition

A report from the British Embassy, Paris

Sir Patrick Reilly, British Ambassador in Paris, seen during his tour of the 39th Agricultural Machinery Salon in Paris which included visits to British manufacturers' stands who, sponsored by the Agricultural Engineers Association, exhibited with Board of Trade help. Picture shows Mr. L. A. Fletcher, director of Drake and Fletcher Ltd. (left foreground), showing the Ambassador (next to him) the latest model of a Victair mist-blower on exhibition at the Paris Salon for the first time after several years of trials. Left background is Mr. Edgar W. Jones, chief executive of the Agricultural Engineers Association,

THE 39TH Salon International de la Machine Agricole was held at the Porte de Versailles exhibition grounds on the outskirts of Paris from March 5-10 and attracted 648,000 visitors – an increase of 8 per cent on the previous year, which was itself a record. On the final day, saturation point was reached with an attendance of 148,000 people.

As in 1967, the exhibition covered 115,586 square metres, with 835 firms – a reduction, in fact, on last year's 886 – presenting over 10,000 machines of 2,318 different makes. 1,444 of these makes were French, 483 belonged to other Common Market countries and 391 (of which 162 were American and 62 British) came from 19 countries outside the Common Market. This year 350 machines were of a completely new manufacture. Over 10,000 manufacturers, technical specialists and salesmen were present to 'sell' these products.

The market for agricultural machinery in France appears to be progressing once more, and most of the British participants at the exhibition received many expressions of interest. Particular interest was shown in motor cultivators and other garden machines, and it is hoped that the 7 per cent share which Britain has of this market will be increased. One French firm which has just acquired the agency for a new British high loading hydraulic trailer was inundated with inquiries and is most optimistic about the sales prospects for 1968.

Optimism was the prevailing attitude among the British participants (of which some were taking part in a joint venture financially assisted by the Board of Trade) even though actual orders taken were not as high as in 1967. This optimism pleased the British Ambassador, Sir Patrick Reilly, when he visited the British stands. He was also pleased to hear of other British 'success stories' in the French market. For instance, an intensive publicity campaign by David Brown's agent resulted in a lively interest being shown in their products, and BMC/Nuffield have high hopes that their newly acquired agent will improve their infiltration into the French market. Perkins Motors were proud of the fact that 46 different manufacturers of machines were using their motors, giving a grand total of 107 different machines using this type of engine.

The optimism of the British participants was, however, tempered with caution for, on July 1, the last Common Market tariff barrier will be removed and German competitiveness in the French market will be keener than ever. British exporters to France will then require more effort to maintain, let alone increase, their foothold in this market.

British participation in Leipzig Fair

A report from the Confederation of British Industry

THE LEIPZIG Spring Fair (March 3 to 12) is one of the main focal points for trade with Eastern Europe. Buyers from all the Comecon countries visit Leipzig, and many come from as far away as India and South America.

This year the 350,000 sq. metres available was booked well before the opening by enterprises from 70 countries. British participation was the highest yet, with 350 firms taking part or being represented. (There is no assistance from Government funds.) An encouraging feature was the winning by British firms of six Gold Medals awarded for industrial design, two of them by firms exhibiting at Leipzig for the first time.

Many of the British exhibitors have participated regularly for a number of years, and although firmly established in Comecon markets attach great importance to their showing at Leipzig. Apart from providing the opportunity to meet their existing customers, the growing freedom of the end users in East Germany and the other Comecon countries to specify and to purchase equipment enhances the value of exhibiting. While appreciable business was completed with East Germany, a very high percentage of the total inquiries received and business concluded was with other Comecon countries and included purchases by countries outside Comecon for export to third markets on occasions when direct supply by British firms was impossible.

In earlier years the emphasis was heavily on national pavilions, but more recently the trend has been towards industry groupings. A few national pavilions remain, but the Fair authorities are considering their abolition. This could raise problems for firms whose activities range over more than one industry and could possibly lead to their having to reduce their participation or to meet heavily increased costs. These problems are now under discussion with the Fair authorities.

It would be impossible to judge the success of the British exhibitors at the Fair simply on those contracts concluded during its term, and there are good prospects for considerable business over the coming months as a result of inquiries known to have been received. While there was disappointment with results in a few cases, most exhibitors expressed their intention to participate again next year.

Sales successes reported by British firms at the Fair included an order for the Foundry Equipment Division of Stone-Wallwork (Charlton) Ltd., a member of Stone-Platt Industries, from Deutscher Innen-Und Aussenhandel Invest-Export, Berlin, for the supply of core making equipment, valued at over £80,000. The contract includes 6 type U190 shell core blowing machines, resin sand coating equipment and core boxes. The U190 shell core blowing machine won a gold medal at the Fair for technical achievement.

Dunlop report that, following the award of a gold medal for the Dunlop SP Sport radial ply tyre, there was enormous interest in the whole range of industrial and consumer products exhibited. This interest had resulted in several valuable orders and negotiations were in hand for further important long-term contracts. An order for bus tyres for Poland valued at £20,000 has been confirmed, with follow-up orders anticipated to the value of £85,000. Negotiations are also in hand to supply local transport operators in East Germany with similar tyres. In addition it is hoped to complete a contract for several hundreds of earthmover tyres a year for East Germany.

Decimal currency supermarket for Food and Drink Fair

THE LONDON International Food and Drink Fair September 5-14, at Olympia will incorporate a fully operational supermarket, a feature of which will be the opportunity for the trade and general public to familiarize themselves with the new decimal currency which is to be introduced in 1971. All goods will be priced and purchased in the new currency, actual coinage being available for use in exchange for the present currency.

The London International Food and Drink Fair is sponsored by the London Chamber of Commerce, and organized by Industrial and Trade Fairs Limited. It will open for nine days, the first two days being reserved for the trade,

British successes at Tripoli Fair

A report from the Commercial Secretary, British Embassy, Tripoli

THE STRIKING British Pavilion and adjacent open display area once again constituted the largest national participation in the Tripoli International Fair, held from February 29 to March 20. Nearly 40 British firms were represented by a wide diversity of products in this official British exhibit, organized by the Central Office of Information on behalf of the Board of Trade with strong support from the Committee for Middle East Trade.

Preliminary reports of the achievements of British exhibitors were most encouraging. One firm of furniture manufacturers coming to Libya for the first time attracted a heavy volume of inquiries and several leading local firms expressed interest in taking on an agency. At a conservative estimate, the United Kingdom firm considered that, in contract furnishing, their business here should amount to about £100,000 a year for the next five years.

A manufacturer of hand tools, similarly exhibiting at the fair for the first time, sold his entire consignment of products within the first six hours, and looks forward to substantial future business. An exhibitor of training and demonstration lathes sold two units on display and, as a result of keen interest being expressed, confidently expected follow-up orders when a decision has been reached on the appointment of an agent.

A small manufacturer of milling machines, in Libya for the first time, sold the unit on display and, from the inquiries he has received, will have no difficulty in appointing a good agent for what should be useful continuing business. A manufacturer of roofing material had written over 100 serious inquiries into his book well before the end of the fair and from other contacts made is confident that his firm will have a substantial future in this market.

Valuable hospital equipment and printing machinery on display has been sold, a toy display was always the centre of a fascinated crowd, and the British vehicles were the subject of numerous inquiries.

On the open display area British equipment which attracted attention and purchasers included tractor shovels, dumpers, road rollers, cranes, ploughs and a portable swimming pool.

In addition to the inquiries received by the exhibitors manning their own stands, the British Trade Inquiry Centre, staffed by the Commercial Department of the British Embassy, received a volume of inquiries considerably heavier than last year.

The Libyan Prime Minister and members of the Government were shown around the British display by HM Ambassador Mr. R. F. G. Sarell, on the opening day of the fair. Several Ministers and senior officials subsequently returned to the pavilion to discuss their departments interests and requirements personally with exhibitors. Many other useful contacts were made at the British National Day reception attended by about 900 guests. Sir Edwin Chapman Andrews, the Chairman of the Committee of Middle East Trade, and Mr. W. Hughes, Second Secretary of the Board of Trade, who were attending the fair as the official guests of the Libyan authorities, were also present.

A total of 30 countries, including the United States, France, Italy, West Germany and most East European and Arab countries, were represented by national pavilions, and the general standard of display was higher than ever before. In particular, the Italian Pavilion, larger than in previous years, included an impressive display of consumer goods and consumer durables. Several countries placed a special emphasis on hospital equipment and television, in view of impending Libyan Government purchases.

Libya requires a vast range of machinery, constructional equipment and building materials for her far-reaching development programme, while at the same time the demand for consumer goods is ever increasing as oil boom prosperity reaches the man in the street. Although British exhibitors were represented in both fields, observers felt that many firms, through not participating, had missed an excellent opportunity of developing their interest in this market. In particular it was a matter of regret that British manufacturers of building supplies were not more strongly represented. General inquiries at the pavilion indicated also that manufacturers of consumer goods, particularly textiles, ready-made clothing, foodstuffs, toys, household fittings, and accessories and giftwear, could also have expected to do well.

The Tripoli International Fair is due to be held in March 1969, and British firms interested in trading with Libya are strongly advised to consider participation in this event. Full information about next year's event will be available from the Overseas Trade Fairs Directorate, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. But please register your interest with the Board of Trade now, since demand for space may be heavy.

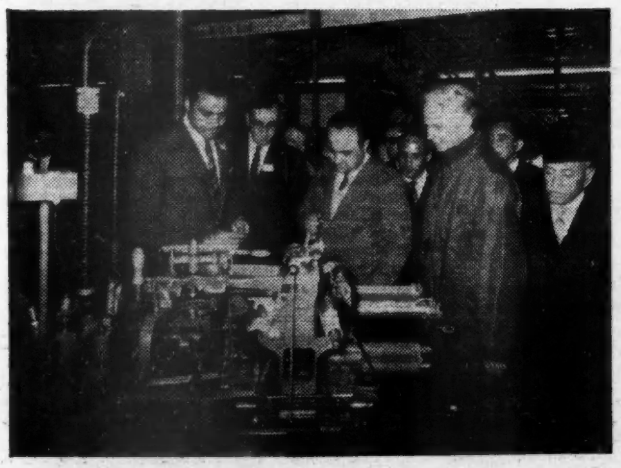
British souvenirs at the Design Centre

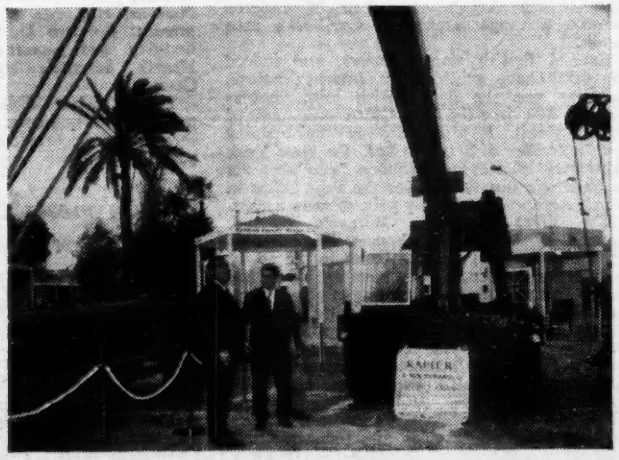
SCOTTISH hand engraved table goblets, brightly coloured felt pictures depicting typical London scenes, Irish linen in bright modern colours as well as the more traditional designs, Wedgwood delicately engraved souvenir vases – these are some of the modern British souvenirs on display at the Design Centre in a special exhibition arranged by the Council of Industrial Design in association with the British Travel Association and intended to show that a traditionally British flavour can go hand in hand with a high quality of design.

The display, which will finish on April 20, is part of a continuous campaign being developed by the CoID and the BTA to provide a much higher standard of design in British souvenirs. It consists mainly of items which have been submitted to the Design Centre since the first stage in the campaign – a special competition held last year. The third stage will be a competition to provide well-designed souvenirs to commemorate the investiture of the Prince of Wales in 1969. So far, about 400 makers have submitted designs.

Also as part of the campaign, the CoID and the BTA are to stage jointly at two-year intervals a series of souvenir design competitions on different subjects, such as historical monuments, sporting events, and so on. The launching competition in this series will be for souvenirs on sale at historic houses in Great Britain.

Mrs. Gwyneth Dunwoody, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, attended the exhibition on March 25, its opening day.





Left: During his tour of the British Pavilion at the Tripoli Fair, the Libyan Prime Minister (centre) watched a demonstration of printing machinery. He was accompanied by, right to left: the Libyan Minister of Economy and Trade, the British Ambassador, Mr. R. F. G. Sarell, and Sayyid Ahmed Lahsairy, chairman of the Tripoli International Fair Council. Right: A British crane being demonstrated on the extensive open display area of the official British exhibit at the Fair.

At a special preview display of new Guyana stamps in the British Crown Agents section at Interpex 68, New York (March 1 to 3), Mr. Leonard Phillips, of Washington DC (left) shows the new stamps to Jamaica's UN Ambassador HE Mr. Keith Johnson (centre) and Jamaican author Oliver Kirkpatrick. The British GPO is participating in the International Stamp and Coin Exhibition for the first time since the 1950s with a special section named 'A London Street',

Looking for the best British products for an exhibition to be held in Stockholm in September, the Inward Mission of Swedish Retailers from Stockholm, Gothenburg, Malmo and other places made a visit to the stand of Shaw of London (Furniture) Ltd. at the Ideal Home Exhibition. There they saw English Reproduction Furniture in walnut and mahogany, mainly Hepplewhite, Sheraton, Adam and Queen Anne copies as well as reproductions of antique pieces for which Shaw of London is renowned.

Britain puts its stamp on New York philatelic show

A report from the British Consulate-General, New York

SIXTEEN BRITISH philatelic firms and the General Post Office took part in a joint venture between the Philatelic Traders Society and the Board of Trade at Interpex, the (tenth) International Stamp and Coin Show and the city's major spring stamp show in the Albert Hall of New York's Americana Hotel from March 1-3.

More than 60 other dealers from the United States, Canada and Germany showed 400 frames of stamps. The United States Post Office put on a colourful display, and the United Nations' contribution featured artwork and progressive proofs of last year's issues including the famous Chagall window sheet. The Crown Agents' office in Washington showed a range largely of Caribbean area issues.

Several British stamp dealers, and indeed the GPO have exhibited at Interpex before, but this was the first British joint venture and the first time the Post Office have manned their exhibit. It also followed the opening last September of StanGib Ltd., the New York subsidiary of Stanley Gibbons, who now act as philatelic distributors for the Post Office in North America, their only private sales agents.

The GPO Philatelic Bureau's display, manned by Mr. S. V. Thomas, the bureau's head, was the largest single booth in the show. In addition to several commemorative series, it also featured the well-known 'talking pillar-box'. The booth was decorated with historical posters and notices to postmasters issued in the 1840's. A souvenir edition of the Post Office's Philatelic Bulletin dedicated to the show and distributed there was very well received.

Britain's biggest philatelic company, Stanley Gibbons Ltd., whose sales director Mr. Cyril Andrews is president of the Philatelic Traders Society, displayed a complete range of British stamp issues. Other exhibitors located in two special aisles comprising the 'British Dealers Section' of the show included the largest retailer outside Switzerland of that country's stamps, the world's largest auctioneers of postal history, and stockists of the largest collection of Boy Scout covers. The wide range of stamps displayed covered early classics from the 1840's including many Penny Blacks, rare misprints and items from remote military campaigns.

Among the crowded programme of events associated with the show were separate postal markings for each of its three days, a special cancellation for the duration of the show, and first-day sale on the opening day of an 8-cent United States airmail post-card and 6-cent commemorative and 75-cent definitive United Nations stamps. The assembly of personalities at the formal opening ceremony included United Nations, Federal, New York state and New York city postal officials. Mr. E. A. Midgley, British Minister (Commercial) in Washington, attended the opening ceremonies and later toured the British exhibit. The Danish Ambassador to the United Nations, H.E. Mr. Otto R. Borch, was also present: the two United Nations stamps on first-day sale pictured the Danish sculptor Henrik Starcke's statue in the Security Council.

The British exhibitors reported that their participation had been very successful and that they would be looking for a return visit next year.

Britain meets the challenge at Offenbach Leather Fair

A report from the British Consulate-General, Frankfurt

THE 38th Offenbach Leather Goods Spring Fair which took place this year from March 2 to 7, once more attracted a very large foreign contingent of 96 exhibitors out of a total of 462. Of these 96, 24 were British, making up the largest foreign participation. The British exhibitors showed a wide variety of quality goods throughout the range of leather goods and at all price levels. Nineteen of the British firms collaborated with the Board of Trade in a joint venture. Among the items shown were leather and plastic handbags, travel bags, purses, wallets, suitcases and many other types of leather goods and accessories.

The cautious tone in German business still persists and German buyers were not very active, although some British firms did good business with German department stores. The general tenor of the Fair was quiet, but many firms did excellent third country business, amongst them nearly all the British exhibitors, who were showing for the first time at Offenbach since devaluation. One or two British firms had to refuse some orders over and above their year's capacity.

Gay colours again dominated the scene, though the bread and butter lines which go on through the years were, as ever, selling well. The trend was towards smaller bags with metal decoration, and at this Fair the leather novelty articles, especially did well and seem to be gaining ground in the gift sector generally.

On Wednesday, March 6, the joint stands were visited by Mr. A. H. Ballantyne, HM Consul-General in Frankfurt, and Mr. W. Pearce, director of the Board of Trade's Overseas Trade Fairs Directorate. They toured the recently recarpeted stands, and discussed the Fair with the exhibitors, almost all of whom had had an unusually good showing, which was a great improvement on the coresponding 1967 Fair.

Once more our exhibitors have cleared the hurdle of showing leather goods at the heart of Germany's own leather goods industry. This 'Coals to Newcastle' venture is a great challenge and has been met over the years with consistent success by British firms despite competition, tariffs and the fluctuating nature of the world's leather market. This year's Spring Fair brought good results for us in EFTA and EEC countries and in many others, and has confirmed our industry's position as one of the foremost in Europe.

INDEX INQUIRIES

Inquiries about the detailed contents of the JOURNAL *(dates on which particular articles, etc., were published) should for convenience be made to the Board of Trade Library* (01-222 7877, *EXT.* 3038) *who compile the half-yearly index to the* JOURNAL.

More aid for British industrial exhibitions

FIRMS EXHIBITING in British Industrial Exhibitions held outside Western Europe will in future be eligible for the following forms of assistance from the Board of Trade:

(a) a contribution of up to 50 per cent towards the costs of translating sales literature for distribution at the exhibition;
(b) a contribution of up to 50 per cent towards the return fares of two representatives manning each firm's stand for the duration of the exhibition; and
(c) a contribution of up to 50 per cent towards the return freight on goods exhibited for sale, which are unsold and returned to the United Kingdom within 12 months of the close of the exhibition.

Notes:

Hitherto, these facilities have been available only to exhibitors taking part in international trade fairs under the Board of Trade's joint venture scheme or in British pavilions organized by the Board of Trade. The introduction of these additional facilities is expected to increase the number of exhibitors at the British Industrial Exhibition at Bucharest.

British Industrial Exhibitions are special all-British trade fairs which are organized on the recommendation of the British National Export Council with the support of the Board of Trade. These exhibitions are designed to provide a special opportunity to promote exports at a chosen time to a selected market; generally, one where no suitable international trade fairs are held. The next British Industrial Exhibition will take place in Bucharest from October 17 to 27 and is being organized by the Industrial & Trade Fairs Holdings Group of Companies.

Utrecht do-it-yourself exhibition

A report from the British Embassy, The Hague

'KARWEI', the do-it-yourself section of the International Spring Fair, was held in Utrecht from March 4-12. Because of the increasing importance of this section, 'Karwei' was, for the first time, developed as a separate though complementary part of the International Spring Fair covering the field of consumer goods, and occupied the entire Irene Hall, which provided an excellent shop-window for trade buyers as well as the handyman.

The 160 stands catered for a wealth of products and articles to meet every job, or 'Karwei' in home decoration and repairs. The display of handtools alone was very impressive – then there were electric tools, drills and power packs, trade tools, household tools, paints, varnishes, decorators' brushes and other requisities, wallpaper and wall fabrics, step ladders, hobby sets and supplies, wood, moulding, hardware, glue, scouring and polishing materials.

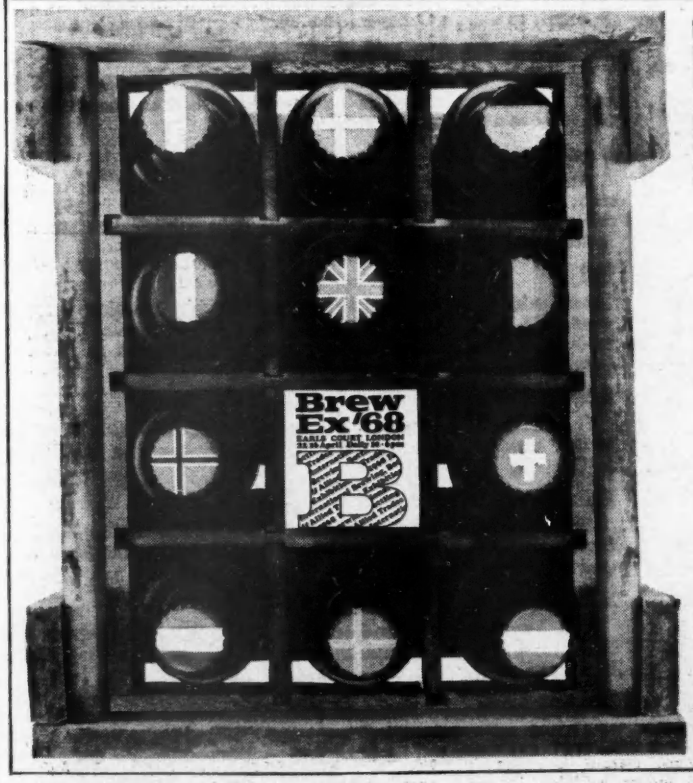
Five British firms formed a combined British stand under the Board of Trade joint venture scheme and reported many inquiries for their products, which included electric drills, rules and tape measures, files, rasps, spanners, socket sets, saws and saw-blades as well as parquet flooring. The venture was an undoubted success, and it appears that most of the British firms will be participating at the next 'Karwei'. The growing interest in the do-it-yourself ranks has shown itself very clearly in the intelligent inquiries and demand for quality products.

On March 8, HM Ambassador to The Netherlands toured the stands accompanied by

Having a look at an exhibit on the Wolf Tools stand at the Do-it-Yourself Exhibition, Utrecht, is HE Sir Peter Garran, British Ambassador at The Hague. Five British firms exhibited at the show with Board of Trade assistance.

Mr. G. L. Pearson, Commercial Counsellor, British Embassy, The Hague.

Many other British exporters were represented on their Dutch agents' stands, and success stories were reported from two British manufacturers of ceramic tiles.



INTERNATIONAL BREWING, BOTTLING AND ALLIED TRADES EXHIBITION

BREW EX '68
EARLS COURT LONDON
22–26 APRIL 1968

Full information from
The Trades' Markets and Exhibitions Ltd.,
Commonwealth House, 1-19 New Oxford St.,
London W.C.1. Telephone: 01-242 9011
Cables: Indatfa London WC1 Telex: 262567

Overseas Trade and Exports

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

United Kingdom and Tunisia

THE TRADE AGREEMENT between the United Kingdom and Tunisia, signed in London on January 17, 1961, has been tacitly renewed for a further period of one year from November 1, 1967.

A list of the quotas for British exports to Tunisia is set out below:

	Value £
1. Fish, salted, smoked or frozen	1,000
2. Sugar for the food industry	S.B.
3. Beer and cider	3,000
4. Whisky	17,000
5. Gin and rum	2,000
6. Food products with a basis of milk	2,000
7. Confectionery, sauces and condiments	3,500
8. Chemical and pharmaceutical products (non-liberalized)	5,000 + P.A.
9. Toilet preparations and cosmetics	1,500
10. Waxes and polishes, candles	2,500
11. Plywood, wood fibre panels	3,000
12. Fabrics of artificial or synthetic fibres, continuous or discontinuous, including curtain fabrics	C.G.
13. Tarpaulins, tents, sails and sunblinds	S.B.
14. Haberdashery, knitwear (excluding socks), pullovers, and rainwear	8,000
15. Nylon stockings	1,000
16. Asbestos articles	8,000
17. Technical glass products	5,000
18. Ceramic sanitaryware	3,000
19. Gold and silversmiths' wares	3,000
20. Lighting equipment including hurricane lamps	5,000
21. Cooking and heating equipment for use with solid fuel or gas	2,000
22. Domestic articles of porcelain	2,000
23. Domestic articles of iron or steel excluding galvanized goods	12,000
24. Razors and razor blades, including safety razors in cases	5,000
25. Refrigerating equipment, including domestic refrigerators, parts and accessories	30,000 + P.A.
26. Domestic electric apparatus, electric razors and accessories	10,000
27. Radio and television receiving apparatus, electric gramophones, record players, parts and accessories	30,000
28. Tape recorders, dictating machines, parts and accessories	7,500
29. Tractors	300,000
30. Passenger cars and motor vehicles for public transport	85,000
31. Motor cycles, motorized bicycles, scooters and spare parts	20,000
32. Civil aviation equipment	P.M.
33. Marine equipment	P.M.
34. Photographic, cinematograph and projection apparatus	5,000
35. Clocks, watches, alarm clocks and other products of the clockmaking industry	10,000
36. Musical instruments	1,000
37. Cigarette lighters and accessories	3,000
38. Toys	1,000
39. Sports goods	3,000
40. Vacuum flasks	3,000
41. Air-conditioners, self-contained	10,000
42. Fairs and exhibitions	25,000
43. Miscellaneous	550,000

Notes: C.G. = Contingent global = global quota
S.B. = Selon besoin = according to need
P.A. = Possibilite d'augmentation = possible increase
P.M. = Pour memoire = to be borne in mind

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E46, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 420/75).

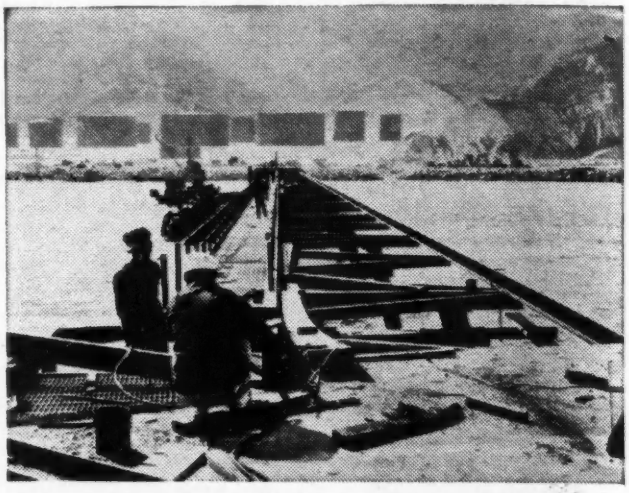
Note:

The list of quotas for the previous year was given in the *Journal* of January 27, 1967.

Double taxation

Brazil

THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE have announced that arrangements have been made between the United Kingdom and Brazil for the avoidance of double taxation of shipping and air transport profits.



In Hong Kong about 1 million cu. yd. of fill was excavated from the hillsides to form tank terraces and to reclaim 16 acres from the sea at the Mobil Oil Hong Kong Ltd. and Gulf Oil Terminals Inc. installations at Tsing Yi Island. Taylor Woodrow International Ltd. was responsible for recently completed civil engineering contracts totalling £1½ million on adjacent sites covering 52 acres. The picture shows the Mobil jetty under construction, looking shorewards.

The text of the arrangements was published on March 18 as a Schedule to a draft Order in Council.

British Solomon Islands Protectorate

The Arrangement amending the one made with British Solomon Islands Protectorate in 1950 was published on March 18 as a Schedule to a draft Order in Council.

Brunei

An Order in Council relating to the Double Taxation Arrangement with Brunei, amending the Arrangement made in 1950, was made on March 4, 1968, and has now been published as Statutory Instrument 1968, No. 306.

Fiji

An Order in Council relating to the Double Taxation Arrangement with Fiji, amending the Arrangement made in 1950, was made on March 4, 1968, and has now been published as Statutory Instrument 1968, No. 308.

British Honduras

The Arrangement amending the one made with British Honduras in 1947 was published on March 18 as a Schedule to a draft Order in Council.

Falkland Islands

The Arrangement amending the one made with the Falkland Islands in 1949 was published on March 18 as a Schedule to a draft Order in Council.

Montserrat

The Arrangement amending the one made with Montserrat in 1947 was published on March 18 as a Schedule to a draft Order in Council.

Virgin Islands

The Arrangement amending the one made with the Virgin Islands in 1947 was published on March 18 as a Schedule to a draft Order in Council.

Pakistan and Hungary

THE GOVERNMENTS of Pakistan and Hungary recently concluded a trade agreement providing for the exchange of goods on a self-balancing basis. Lists of the commodities to be exchanged are reproduced below. The agreement is to remain in force for a period of three years from the date of signature but the lists of commodities are to be valid for a period of one year only. Schedules of commodities for subsequent years will be drawn up at the beginning of each year and will conform to the schedules below as far as practicable. The exchange of commodities under the above agreement will be in addition to normal trade under the existing Trade Agreement between the two countries.

Exports from Pakistan to Hungary:

Raw jute
Raw cotton
Jute manufactures
Raw wool
Oil seed cakes and guar products
Cotton piece-goods and grey cloth
Tanned and semi-tanned hides and skins
Sheep casings, animal hair, fish meal, crushed bones and bone meal
Miscellaneous textile articles e.g. cotton yarn and thread, woollen textiles, handloom cloth, carpets (jute, cotton and woollen), hosiery (cotton and woollen), towels and sheets, men's cotton shirts and ready made garments
Newsprint and other paper products
Frozen and canned fish
Fresh fruits (preserved and canned)
Fruit juices
Canned vegetables
Medicinal herbs
Leather and leather manufactures (including footwear)
Surgical instruments
Cutlery and sports goods

Exports from Hungary to Pakistan:

Electrical equipment (including transformers, sub-stations, isolators, switch gears, lightning arrestors, generating sets and insulators)
ACSR conductors
Scientific, surgical and electromedical equipment (including X-ray apparatus, and electronic surveying and measuring equipment)
Fertilizers
Insecticides and pesticides
Pharmaceutical raw materials
Dyes and chemicals
Cranes
Tools and workshop equipment
Railway materials, e.g. wheel tyres, axles, bogies, tank wagons etc.
Steel structures.

Any inquiries arising from this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E05, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 466 and 467).

Mineral insulated heating cables, manufactured by BICC, are laid in the exposed gutter and down pipes of the Habsburgerhof Hotel at Bad-Hofgadstein, south of Salzburg, in order to keep them ice free. The cables were supplied through BICC's Austrian agents, Braun & Braun of Vienna.

Information about Australia and New Zealand

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Information for exporters

Brief details are given below of some of the Calls for Tender reported in recent issues of the **Export Service Bulletin.**†

For further information contact Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 404 and 406. Telex 886143 AB: Bothillgate, Ldn.). Quote country, commodity and E.S.B. reference number. The date given is the closing date and refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated. An asterisk implies that tender documents are available on loan. The number in brackets is that of the Bulletin in which the inquiry appeared. Copies of these Bulletins may be obtained from the address above at 2s. each. Remittance with order please.

AUSTRALIA

(57/68) Constructional Project for Australian National University. Not Stated. (Advance Information) E.S.B. 12020/68

(58/68) Transformers for Brisbane City Council. April 19. E.S.B. 12775/68.*

Commissioner of Railways:

(57/68) Fishbolts and Nuts. April 18. E.S.B. 12358/68.*

(57/68) Steel Wheels. April 16. E.S.B. 12361/68.*

Southern Electric Authority of Queensland:

(58/68) Switchgear. April 17. E.S.B. 12755/68.*

(56/68) Switchboard. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 11540/68.*

(56/68) Oil Circuit Reclosures for Townsville Regional Electricity Board, Queensland. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 11552/68.*

(58/68) Radial Drilling Machines for Victorian Railways. (Further Information). Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 11936/68.*

BRAZIL

(59/68) Telephone Terminals for Departmento de Telefones Urbanos e Interurbanos. (Advance Information.) E.S.B. 12781/68.

(57/68) Cranes for Federal Railways. April 18. E.S.B. 12364/68.*

BURMA

(55/68) MS Pipe and Fittings for Agricultural and Rural Development Corporation. April 20. E.S.B. 11962/68.*

(58/68) Laboratory Equipment: Chemicals for Directorate of Technical Education. April 25. E.S.B. 12743/68.*

Myanma Export/Import Corporation:

(58/68) Fishing Nets: Twine. April 22. E.S.B. 12718/68.*

(59/68) Radio Equipment. April 15. E.S.B. 13268/68.*

(59/68) Tool Bits. May 15. E.S.B. 13270/68.*

People's Oil Industry:

(58/68) Storage Tanks. (Further Information). E.S.B. 3415/68.*

(58/68) Chemical Dehydrant. April 26. E.S.B. 12716/68.*

(58/68) Angle Iron. April 15. E.S.B. 12732/68.*

(58/68) Conveyor Spare Parts. April 15. E.S.B. 12733/68.*

(58/68) Diesel Engine Spare Parts. April 15. E.S.B. 12734/68.*

(59/68) Steel Plate. May 15. E.S.B. 13251/68.*

(59/68) Tyres and Tubes. May 15. E.S.B. 13266/68.*

State Timber Board:

(59/68) Veneer Taping Machine. April 30. E.S.B. 13264/68.*

(59/68) Air Compressor. April 30. E.S.B. 13238/68.*

(59/68) Crane. April 30. E.S.B. 12800/68.*

(58/68) Brass Rods for Union of Burma Railway Board. April 17. E.S.B. 12742/68.*

CANADA

(58/68) Transformers for Manitoba Hydro. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 11963/68.*

CEYLON

(59/68) Rowing Boats and Oars for Amateur Rowing Association of Ceylon. April 20. E.S.B. 12795/68.

(56/68) Pressure and Hurricane Lamps for Department of Government Stores. (Further Information). Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 11935/68.*

(59/68) Pharmaceuticals for Ministry of Health. April 30. E.S.B. 12793/68.

National Milk Board:

(56/68) Electrical Equipment. (Further Information). Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 11933/68.*

(56/68) Refrigeration Plant. (Further Information). Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 11934/68.*

(59/68) Laboratory Chemicals and Equipment for Parathon Chemicals Corporation. May 8. E.S.B. 12798/68.*

(56/68) Trailers (Tipping) for Sri Lanka Sugar Corporation. May 15. E.S.B. 12337/68.*

State Engineering Corporation:

(56/68) Sanitaryware. April 15. E.S.B. 12338/68.*

(56/68) Cooling Tower. April 20. E.S.B. 12341/68.*

(56/68) Pipe and Fittings. April 16. E.S.B. 12339/68.*

COLOMBIA

Empresa Nacional de Telecommunicaciones:

(59/68) Generating Set. April 30. E.S.B. 12789/68.*

(59/68) Aluminium Wire Rod. April 30. E.S.B. 12790/68.*

(59/68) Waterworks Equipment for Empresas Publicas de Pereira. (Further Information.) Closing date has been further extended to May 28, 1968. E.S.B. 1637/68.*

CYPRUS

(57/68) Pipes and Fittings; Valves for Water Board of Nicosia. April 13. E.S.B. 12354/68.*

EL SALVADOR

(59/68) Medicines for Salvadorean Health Bureau. April 24. E.S.B. 13274/68.

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:

(58/68) Telephone Equipment. April 15. E.S.B. 12745/68.*

(58/68) MG Set. April 17. E.S.B. 12740/68.

(59/68) Anhydrous Disodium Phosphate. April 19. E.S.B. 12783/68.*

(58/68) Hoist. April 15. E.S.B. 12720/68.*

(58/68) Fluorspar. April 13. E.S.B. 12721/68.*

(58/68) Pumps. April 15. E.S.B. 12729/68.*

(58/68) Fire Extinguishing Components. April 15. E.S.B. 12731/68.*

(58/68) Aircrete and Spare Parts. April 16. E.S.B. 12735/68.*

(58/68) Rails. April 15. E.S.B. 12737/68.*

(58/68) Voltage Reference Source. April 16. E.S.B. 12722/68.*

(58/68) Potentiometer. April 15. E.S.B. 12723/68.*

(58/68) Taxie Gauges. April 15. E.S.B. 12724/68.*

(58/68) Demisters. April 16. E.S.B. 12725/68.*

(58/68) Gate Valve and Trap Enclosures. April 15. E.S.B. 12726/68.*

(58/68) Cork Tipping Paper. April 15. E.S.B. 12727/68.*

(58/68) Ball Bearings. April 19. E.S.B. 12728/68.*

(58/68) Mild Steel Plate. April 16. E.S.B. 12736/68.

(58/68) Nylon Fabric Tubing. April 19. E.S.B. 12738/68.*

(58/68) Fluosilic Acid Pump. April 18. E.S.B. 12739/68.

(58/68) Telecommunications Testing Apparatus. April 17. E.S.B. 12742/68.*

(58/68) Land Levellers. April 15. E.S.B. 12744/68.*

(59/68) Electric Measuring Apparatus. April 22. E.S.B. 12799/68.*

(59/68) Valves, Elbows, Tees. April 20. E.S.B. 12778/68.*

(59/68) Bits and Reaming Shells. April 20. E.S.B. 12780/68.*

(59/68) Furnaces. April 23. E.S.B. 12784/68.*

GREECE

(58/68) Metallic Film Cases for Institute of Social Insurances. April 30. E.S.B. 12713/68.*

†*The* **Export Service Bulletin,** *a 'must' for exporters, is published daily from Monday to Friday. A week's issues may contain as many as 500 calls for tender in addition to numerous inquiries from foreign firms for British goods, offers to represent British companies in overseas markets, reports on foreign markets for selected products, etc. Each quarter an issue entitled, 'World Economic Comments', summarizes the economic conditions in more than 100 countries. Special supplements devoted to particular countries are also published from time to time. A year's subscription, which will bring you all the issues costs only £10 10s.*

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Mishtry of Commerce:
(58/68) Laboratory Equipment. (Further Information.) This tender has been re-issued, the closing date now being 12 noon on April 10, 1968. E.S.B. 36370/67.*
(58/68) Egg Testing Machinery. (Further Information.) The tender has been re-issued with amended specifications. Closing date April 24. E.S.B. 33962/67.*
Public Power Corporation:
(58/68) Alkaline Batteries. April 25. E.S.B. 12710/68.
(58/68) Relays. April 15. E.S.B. 12711/68.

INDIA

(58/68) Fire Box Plates for Beas Purchase Organization. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 11918/68.*
Bhabha Atomic Research Centre:
(56/68) Autoclaves. April 22. E.S.B. 12315/68.
(56/68) Beta Spectrometer. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 11139/68.*
(56/68) Stainless Steel Materials. April 30. E.S.B. 11984/68.*
(56/68) Air Ejectors. April 30. E.S.B. 11986/68.*
(56/68) Valves. April 23. E.S.B. 12316/68.
(56/68) Flow Controller. April 23. E.S.B. 12317/68.
(56/68) Medical Video Tape Recorder. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 11135/68.*
(56/68) Moisture Meter. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 11136/68.*
(56/68) Germanium Detector. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 11141/68.*
(56/68) Furnace Control Equipment. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 11144/68.*
(56/68) Truck Tractor and Trailer. May 2. E.S.B. 11987/68.*
(56/68) Spectrometer. May 3. E.S.B. 11990/68.*
(56/68) High Vacuum Pumps. May 3. E.S.B. 11991/68.*
(56/68) Process Control Instruments. May 2. E.S.B. 11989/68.*
(56/68) Steam Jet Syphons. April 30. E.S.B. 11985/68.*
(56/68) Hydraulic Ram and Shear. May 2. E.S.B. 11988/68.*
(56/68) Coulometric Titrator. May 3. E.S.B. 11992/68.*
(56/68) Infra-Red Lamps. May 7. E.S.B. 11993/68.*
(56/68) Automatic Titrator. May 7. E.S.B. 11994/68.*
(56/68) HV Power Supply Unit. April 24. E.S.B. 12318/68.
(56/68) Micro-Biological Fermenter. April 15. E.S.B. 12319/68.
(56/68) Sealing Machine. May 7. E.S.B. 11995/68.*
(56/68) Centrifuges. May 8. E.S.B. 11996/68.*
(56/68) Balances. May 8. E.S.B. 11997/68.*
(56/68) Precision Rate Meter. April 16. E.S.B. 12320/68.
(56/68) Laboratory Mixers. May 21. E.S.B. 11999/68.*
(57/68) Radiation Control Instruments. May 16. E.S.B. 12313/68.*
(57/68) Filter Paper; Respiratory Equipment. May 16. E.S.B. 12314/68.*
(57/68) Spectrophotometer. May 5. E.S.B. 11998/68.*
(57/68) PH Meter. May 9. E.S.B. 12000/68.*
(57/68) Fluorometer. May 9. E.S.B. 12303/68.*
(57/68) Burettes. May 10. E.S.B. 12304/68.*
(57/68) Calculating Machines. May 10. E.S.B. 12305/68.*
57/68) Lenses. May 10. E.S.B. 12306/68.*
(57/68) Spectrographic Plate Projector. May 14. E.S.B. 12307/68.*
(57/68) Photographic Enlarger. May 14. E.S.B. 12308/68.*
(57/68) Floor Polishers. May 14. E.S.B. 12309/68.*
(57/68) Anemometers and Anemotherms. May 15. E.S.B. 12310/68.*
(57/68) Spectrometers. May 15. E.S.B. 12311/68.*
(57/68) Spectrographs. May 15. E.S.B. 12312/68.*
(58/68) Cameras. April 15. E.S.B. 12380/68.
(55/68) Acid Resisting Pumps for Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 11165/68.*
(59/68) Transformer for Bokaro Steel Ltd. April 30. E.S.B. 13275/68.
Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.:
(58/68) Aluminium Sealing Machine. May 15. E.S.B. 12383/68.
(58/68) Overprinting Machine. May 15. E.S.B. 12384/68.
(58/68) Vacuum Blender Dryer. May 15. E.S.B. 12385/68.
(58/68) Filter Press and Plate Filters. May 15. E.S.B. 12386/68.
(58/68) Powder Filling Machines. May 15. E.S.B. 12381/68.
(58/68) Vial Stoppering Machines. May 15. E.S.B 12382/68.
(58/68) Refrigeration Units. May 16. E.S.B. 12387/68.
(57/68) Insulating Paper for Hindustan Cables Ltd. April 16. E.S.B. 12352/68.
(59/68) Switches, Cables and Conductor for Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. April 22. E.S.B. 12776/68.*
(56/68) Load Despatch Equipment for Koyna Hydro-Electric Project. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to April 8, 1968. E.S.B. 45120/67.*
Maharashtra State Electricity Board:
(56/68) Earthing Sets. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 11158/68.*
(56/68) PVC/Polythene Wire. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 11159/68.*
(58/68) Chemicals for Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. April 10. E.S.B. 12717/68.*

IRAN

(58/68) Telephone Switchboard and Equipment for Iran Telephone Company. April 27. E.S.B. 12757/68.*
(58/68) Jacks for Iranian State Railways. May 15. E.S.B. 12756/68.*

IRAQ

(58/68) Cables and Electric Materials for Administration of Distribution and Oil Products. April 16. E.S.B. 12373/68.
(58/68) Cigarette Paper for Cigarettes Factory Administration. April 10. E.S.B. 12376/68.
Iraqi Ports Administration:
(58/68) Nylon Ropes. April 18. E.S.B. 12374/68.
(58/68) HT Accessories and Jointing Materials. April 18. E.S.B. 12377/68.
(58/68) Telephone Switching Equipment for Ministry of Communications. July 2. E.S.B. 12372/68.
(58/68) Water Supply Scheme for Ministry of Municipalities and Works. May 21. E.S.B. 12378/68.

IRISH REPUBLIC

(58/68) Radio Mast for Radio Telefis Eireann. May 9. E.S.B. 12758/68.

JORDAN

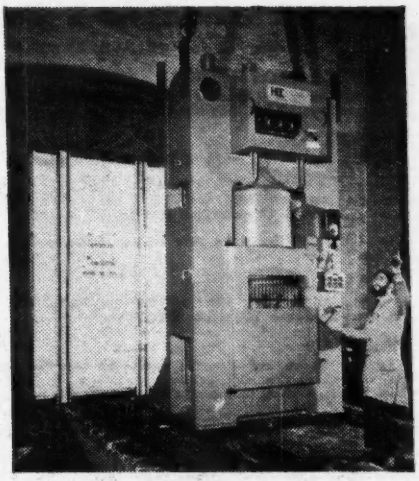
(55/68) Welding Machines for Natural Resources Authority. April 10. E.S.B. 11968/68.*

LEBANON

(59/68) Floating Crane for Conseil Executif des Grands Projects. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to April 25, 1968. E.S.B. 37570/67.
(59/68) Joint Sealer for Directorate of Civil Aviation. April 25. E.S.B. 13262/68.*
La Regie Libanaise des Tabacs:
(59/68) Cigarette Paper. May 28. E.S.B. 13277/68.*
(60/68) Paper and Board. May 16. E.S.B. 13278/68.*
(59/68) Civil Engineering Works for Le Conseil Executif des Grands Projects. April 25. E.S.B. 13261/68.
59/68) Education Aids for United Nations Relief and Works Agency. April 11. E.S.B. 13263/68.*

MALAGASY, REPUBLIC OF

(56/68) Municipal Vehicles for Commune de Tananarive REP. April 30. E.S.B. 12329/68.*



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MALAYSIA

(59/68) Airfield Lighting System for City Secretary, City Hall. May 10. E.S.B. 12782/68.*
(55/68) Textiles for HQ Royal Malaysia Police. May 1. E.S.B. 11967/68.*
(59/68) Textiles; Alcohol and Methylated Spirit; Films for Ministry of Health. May 13. E.S.B. 13203/68.*
(59/68) Telephone Spare Parts for Telecoms Stores and Workshops. April 15. E.S.B. 13202/68.*

MALTA

Treasury:
(56/68) Buttonhole Machine. April 18. E.S.B. 12330/68.*
(58/68) Paper. April 25. E.S.B. 12773/68.*

MEXICO

Mexican Federal Electricity Commission:
(59/68) Alternators. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 10485/68.*
(59/68) Turbines and Accessories. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to May 2, 1968. E.S.B. 8258/68.

MOZAMBIQUE

(59/68) Pump Electrical Spare Parts for Lourenco Marques Municipality. April 26. E.S.B. 13254/68.*
Posts, Railways and Transport:
(59/68) Electrical Equipment. April 11. E.S.B. 13252/68.*
(59/68) Engine Spare Parts. May 10. E.S.B. 13253/68.*
(59/68) Track Wheels. April 29. E.S.B. 13254/68.
(59/68) Cranes. June 12. E.S.B. 13207/68.*

(Continued on next page)

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(59/68) Engine Spare Parts. April 30. E.S.B. 13208/68.*
(59/68) Lubricating Set. April 25. E.S.B. 13209/68.*

NETHERLANDS

(58/68) Desks for Headquarters, Allied Forces Central Europe. May 1. E.S.B. 12772/68.*

NEW ZEALAND

(56/68) Textiles for Auckland Hospital Board. May 24. E.S.B. 12328/68.*
General Post Office:
(57/68) Trembler Bells. April 17. E.S.B. 12356/68.*
(57/68) Coaxial Cable System. May 14. E.S.B. 12357/68.*
(58/68) Light Signals for New Zealand Railways. May 8. E.S.B. 12771/68.*

NICARAGUA

(59/68) Hydroelectric Plant for Empresa Nacional de Luz y Fuerza. June 17. E.S.B. 13257/68.

PAKISTAN

(59/68) Pumps and Pumping Equipment for Chittagong Water Supply and Sewerage Authority. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to April 30. E.S.B. 44927/67.*
(55/68) Cement for Government of East Pakistan. (Further Information.) This tender has been re-issued and the closing date is now April 27. E.S.B. 44793/67.*

PHILIPPINES, REPUBLIC OF

(60/68) Handling Equipment; Truck Chassis for Manila Electric Company. April 15. E.S.B. 13279/68.*
(59/68) Overhead Travelling Cranes for National Power Corporation. (Further Information.) Closing date has been further extended to April 16. E.S.B. 3456/68.*
(55/68) Technical Training College Equipment for University of Philippines, College of Agriculture. May 3. E.S.B. 7747/68.*

PORTUGAL

(59/68) Hydrogeology Sounder and Equipment for Directorate-General of Hydraulic Services. April 17. E.S.B. 13276/68.

SOUTH AFRICA

Cape Provincial Tender Board:
(57/68) Stationery Items. April 16. E.S.B. 12365/68.*
(57/68) Engineers' Vices; Carpenters' Tools. April 16. E.S.B. 12366/68.*
(57/68) Science Apparatus. April 19. E.S.B. 12367/68.*
State Tender Board:
(57/68) Cable. April 17. E.S.B. 12348/68.*
(57/68) Glass Vials. April 16. E.S.B. 12370/68.*
(57/68) Oscilloscope. April 17. E.S.B. 12349/68.*

SUDAN

(55/68) Magnetic Recording Tape for Department of Posts and Telegraphs. April 15. E.S.B. 11972/68.*
(60/68) Urea for Sudan Gezira Board. April 16. E.S.B. 15282/68.*

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Directorate of Electricity:
(59/68) Measuring Instruments. April 18. E.S.B. 13233/68.
(59/68) Copper Joints. April 25. E.S.B. 13234/68.
(59/68) Transformer. April 13. E.S.B. 13232/68.

THAILAND

(60/68) Pumps for Land Co-operatives Department. April 16. E.S.B. 13224/68.
(58/68) Transformer for Lignite Authority. May 16. E.S.B. 12589/68.*
Metropolitan Electricity Authority:
(60/68) Insulators. April 29. E.S.B. 13241/68.*
(58/68) Copper Pipes. April 25. E.S.B. 12390/68.*
(59/68) Air Compressor; Belt Conveyor for Ministry of National Development. April 10. E.S.B. 13281/68.
Ordnance Department:
(58/68) Furnace. April 12. E.S.B. 12391/68.
(58/68) Machinery Parts. April 16. E.S.B. 12392/68.
Provincial Electricity Authority (Sam-Sen):
(60/68) Transformers. April 10. E.S.B. 13214/68.
(60/68) Transformers. April 11. E.S.B. 13215/68.
(60/68) Transformers. April 12. E.S.B. 13216/68.
State Railway of Thailand:
(60/68) Knuckles for Automatic Couplers. April 17. E.S.B. 13221/68.
(60/68) Torque Wrenches and Sockets. April 11. E.S.B. 13222/68.
(60/68) Electro-plating Equipment. April 18. E.S.B. 13242/68.*
(60/68) Conductor. April 15. E.S.B. 13217/68.
(60/68) Conductor Metal Tape and Wire. April 17. E.S.B. 13218/68.
(60/68) Conductors. April 19. E.S.B. 13219/68.
(58/68) Workshop Equipment. April 29. E.S.B. 12753/68.*
(58/68) Lathe. April 11. E.S.B. 12397/68.
(58/68) Prints and Crossings. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 11919/68.*
(59/68) Lighting Equipment. April 11. E.S.B. 13227/68.
(59/68) Crack Detector. April 18. E.S.B. 13243/68.
(59/68) Generator Sets for Train Lighting. April 12. E.S.B. 13236/68.*
(59/68) Telephone Equipment for Telephone Organization. April 12. E.S.B. 13245/68.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

(59/68) Mobile Radio System for Electricity Commission. April 18. E.S.B. 12785/68.*

TURKEY

(58/68) Office Furniture for H.Q., Allied Land Forces, South Eastern Europe. April 29. E.S.B. 12843/68.*
PTT General Directorate:
(57/68) Telecommunications Equipment. April 26. X.P. 412/68.
(57/68) Telecommunications Equipment. May 3. E.S.B. X.P. 413/68.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Bureau of Reclamation:
(56/68) Power Transformer. (Advance Information.) E.S.B. 12331/68.
(56/68) Rebuilding of Power Transformers. (Advance Information.) E.S.B. 12332/68.
(56/68) Circuit Breakers. (Advance Information.) E.S.B. 12333/68.
(56/68) Shunt Capacitor Equipment. (Advance Information.) E.S.B. 12334/68.
(56/68) Armature Winding. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 9270/68.*

URUGUAY

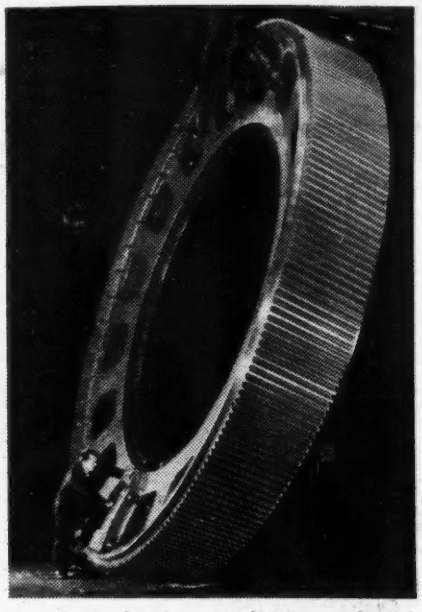
State Oil and Alcohol Monopoly (ANCAP):
(56/68) Methyl Alcohol. April 24. E.S.B. 12301/68.
(56/68) Copper. April 25. E.S.B. 12302/68.

YUGOSLAVIA

(59/68) Construction of Hydro Electric Power Plant for Aluminium Combine, Titograd. (Pre-qualification Information.) Closing date not known. E.S.B. 12794/68.*

ZAMBIA

Central Supply and Tender Board:
(55/68) Aluminium Ware. April 19. E.S.B. 11970/68.*
(55/68) Polythene Tubes. April 19. E.S.B. 11973/68.*



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Abu Dhabi
(56/68) Agency inquiry for builders' hardwear; building materials; contractors' plant; road-surfacing materials. E.S.B. 10878/68.
(56/68) Agency inquiry for cosmetics and perfumery; footwear; radios; shirts; trousers. E.S.B. 5796/68.
(56/68) Inquiry for coastguard vessels; reconditioned lorries. E.S.B. 8135/68.

Algeria
(58/68) Inquiry in respect of printing machinery. E.S.B. 12409/68.

Australia
(56/68) Agency inquiry for art prints and reproductions. E.S.B. 12037/68.
(59/68) Agency inquiry for winches, capstans, ships' monitoring systems; mining equipment; turbines and compressors. E.S.B. 10921/68.
(59/68) Manufacture under licence – woollen fabrics. E.S.B. 12854/68.

Austria
(56/68) Agency inquiry for caravans. E.S.B. 12014/68.
(58/68) Agency inquiry for woollen piece-goods. E.S.B. 10135/68.
(57/68) Inquiry for diaphragm expansion vessels. E.S.B. 34115/67.

Bahamas
(58/68) Inquiry for men's and children's clothing; sportswear. E.S.B. 37755/67.

Barbados
(59/68) Inquiry for dustbin manufacturing machinery; galvanized sheet metal. E.S.B. 11630/68.

Bolivia
(58/68) Inquiry for cinema equipment. E.S.B. 6364/58.
(60/68) Inquiry for office furniture; stationery. E.S.B. 12949/68.

Brazil
(60/68) Agency inquiry for canned and frozen fish; confectionery; pickles and condiments; whisky. E.S.B. 12452/68.

Bulgaria
(56/68) Inquiry for enamelled pharmaceutical vessels. E.S.B. 12064/68.

Canada
(56/68) Agency inquiry for carpet underlays; floor coverings. E.S.B. 11874/68.
(56/68) Agency inquiry for laboratory equipment. E.S.B. 12045/68.
(57/68) Agency inquiry for knitting machinery. E.S.B. 12464/68.
(57/68) Agency inquiry for pianos. E.S.B. 8177/68.

† For further details of the 'Export Service Bulletin' see page 1016.

(58/68) Agency inquiry for capeskin garment leather. E.S.B. 44808/67.
(59/68) Agency inquiry for valves. E.S.B. 11787/68.
(60/68) Agency inquiry for woollen textiles. E.S.B. 12458/68.
(55/68) Inquiry for aluminium sheets stucco; gear reducers; spring wire; steel tube. E.S.B. 18125/67.
(55/68) Inquiry for tool kits. E.S.B. 11875/68.
(56/68) Inquiry for business and promotional gifts. E.S.B. 11667/68.
(56/68) Inquiry for electric motors. E.S.B. 11832/68.
(57/68) Inquiry for building materials; hardware; plumbing supplies. E.S.B. 11890/68.
(57/68) Inquiry for car accessories; electrical appliances; foodstuffs; hardware and tableware; polishes and waxes; tissues; toys. E.S.B. 11641/68.
(57/68) Inquiry for chemicals; scientific equipment. E.S.B. 12097/68.
(57/68) Inquiry for converters. E.S.B. 11625/68.
(57/68) Inquiry for giftware. E.S.B. 12522/68.
(57/68) Inquiry for woodworking machinery. E.S.B. 11862/68.
(58/68) Inquiry for record players. E.S.B. 12438/68.
(59/68) Inquiry for lighting fixtures; lighting fixture glassware. E.S.B. 12996/68.
(59/68) Inquiry for textile fabrics. E.S.B. 12964/68.
(59/68) Inquiry for woollen fabrics; worsted fabrics. E.S.B. 12985/68.
(60/68) Inquiry for steel pipes. E.S.B. 12160/68.

Canary Islands
(58/68) Agency inquiry for gasoline engines; railways tracks; tinplate. E.S.B. 12059/68.

Ceylon
(57/68) Inquiry for incandescent lamp plant. E.S.B. 12267/68.

Czechoslovakia
(58/68) Inquiry for self-mobile crusher. E.S.B. 12566/68.

Denmark
(56/68) Inquiry for air valves. E.S.B. 45559/67.

Dubai
(57/68) Inquiry for steel products. E.S.B. 10393/68.

El Salvador
(59/68) Inquiry for printing machines. E.S.B. 12872/68.

Finland
(56/68) Agency inquiry for axles and wheels; brake drums; cam brakes. E.S.B. 11840/68.
(57/68) Inquiry for berets. E.S.B. 11394/68.
(57/68) Agency inquiry for carpet shampooing appliances. E.S.B. 12054/68
(57/68) Agency inquiry for nylon rods. E.S.B. 7942/68.
(58/68) Agency inquiry for ball and roller bearings. E.S.B. 12564/68.

Finland/Bulgaria
(59/68) Trade Agreement.

France
(56/68) Agency inquiry for building materials. E.S.B. 9535/68.
(56/68) Agency inquiry for furnishing fabrics; imitation leather. E.S.B. 11672/68.
(56/68) Agency inquiry for garment-making machinery; textile machinery. E.S.B. 45343/67.
(56/68) Agency inquiry for motor car accessories and cleaning products. E.S.B. 11221/68.
(57/68) Agency inquiry for engineers' tools; machine tools and accessories. E.S.B. 11610/68.
(57/68) Agency inquiry for hand tools. E.S.B. 12158/68.
(59/68) Agency inquiry for stainless steel wire. E.S.B. 12621/68.
(55/68) Inquiry for copper tubing. E.S.B. 11480/68.
(56/68) Inquiry for knitwear. E.S.B. 11249/68.
(57/68) Inquiry for liquid measuring apparatus; machine tool filters; pumps; valves. E.S.B. 12479/68.

Germany, Federal Republic of
(56/68) Agency inquiry for animal hair; yarns. E.S.B. 12167/68.
(56/68) Agency inquiry for construction machinery. E.S.B. 10803/68.
(58/68) Agency inquiry for flat glass. E.S.B. 12283/68.
(59/68) Agency inquiry for capacitors; commutators; packaged ductwork for motor vehicles; resistors. E.S.B. 12830/68.
(57/68) Inquiry for motor car accessories; tyres; wheel rims. E.S.B. 12615/68.
(57/68) Inquiry for sealing and packaging machinery. E.S.B. 1906/68.
(58/68) Inquiry for leather. E.S.B. 12690/68.
(58/68) Inquiry for nylon yarn. E.S.B. 12871/68.

Ghana
(57/68) Agency inquiry for motor car spare parts. E.S.B. 12268/68.
(57/68) Inquiry for buttons; labels; sewing machines; slide fasteners; textiles; thread. E.S.B. 12463/68.

Greece
(58/68) Agency inquiry for television sets and aerials; transistor radios. E.S.B. 12495/68.
(56/68) Manufacture under licence – alcoholic drinks. E.S.B. 11793/68.

Guyana
(56/68) Agency inquiry for playing cards. E.S.B. 12198/68.
(57/68) Agency inquiry for animal feed oats; foodstuffs; chrome tubing; flour; leatherette; paper bags. E.S.B. 6542/68.

Hong Kong
(55/68) Inquiry for polyethylene and polystyrene pellets. E.S.B. 11076/68.

India
(57/68) Inquiry for laboratory instruments and equipment; pharmaceutical machinery. E.S.B. 10572/68.

Iran
(58/68) Inquiry for fertilizers and insecticides. E.S.B. 12831/68.
(59/68) Fourth five-year development plan. C.R.E. 18252/G.

Irish Republic
(56/68) Agency inquiry for stitching wire. E.S.B. 11825/68.
(56/68) Agency inquiry for textile fabrics. E.S.B. 11823/68.
(59/68) Agency inquiry for domestic hardware; kitchen gadgets; motor car spare parts and accessories. E.S.B. 5757/68.

Israel
(55/68) Agency inquiry for cellulose wadding. E.S.B. 11756/68.
(57/68) Agency inquiry for bag-filling machines. E.S.B. 12265/68.
(57/68) Agency inquiry for chemicals. E.S.B. 11740/68.
(57/68) Agency inquiry for chemicals. E.S.B. 12435/68.
(60/68) Agency inquiry for high-pressure injector pipes. E.S.B. 12578/68.

Italy
(56/68) Agency inquiry for electronic appliances. E.S.B. 11880/68.
(57/68) Agency inquiry for infant requisites; medical supplies; pharmaceutical raw materials; pharmaceutical specialities. E.S.B. 8963/68.
(59/68) Agency inquiry for overcoats; raincoats. E.S.B. 7611/68.
(60/68) Agency inquiry for biscuits and confectionery. E.S.B. 12669/68.
(60/68) Agency inquiry for porcelain tableware. E.S.B. 12810/68.
(55/68) Inquiry for antiques and reproductions. E.S.B. 11004/68.
(57/68) Inquiry for aluminium holloware; manufacturing machinery; oven glassware; porcelainware; stainless steel; steelware. E.S.B. 12262/68.
(57/68) Inquiry for moquette carpeting. E.S.B. 12405/68.
(57/68) Manufacture under licence – steam mangles; washing machines. E.S.B. 39046/66.

Jamaica
(58/68) Agency inquiry for blankets; hotel linens; tropicalized candles. E.S.B. 12555/68.

(*Continued on page* 1021)

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Japan
(55/68) Agency inquiry for ceramic jewellery. E.S.B. 11879/68.
(60/68) Agency inquiry for sporting equipment. E.S.B. 12827/68.
(60/68) Agency inquiry for towels. E.S.B. 12850/68.

Kenya
(55/68) Agency inquiry for road tanker and storage tank valves. E.S.B. 11797/68.
(57/68) Agency inquiry for hobby kits; novelties; toys. E.S.B. 3057/68.
(58/68) Agency inquiry for bus windows; hand tools; machine tools. E.S.B. 11652/68.

Korea
(55/68) Inquiry for road-building equipment. E.S.B. 11798/68.

Kuwait
(58/68) Inquiry for contractors' plant. E.S.B. 12822/68.

Libya
(58/68) Agency inquiry for trailer fittings and accessories; tubular steel frames; tubular steel furniture fittings; welded metal tube; welding machinery. E.S.B. 51793/67.
(59/68) Inquiry for metal bits. E.S.B. 11794/68.

Mexico
(55/68) Shipping documents. C.R.E. 2730/6G.

Morocco
(56/68) Agency inquiry for electric light bulbs; nautical instruments; paints. E.S.B. 5310/68.

Netherlands
(55/68) Agricultural tools and implements. E.S.B. 9277/68.

Netherlands Antilles
(58/68) Inquiry for office chairs; toiletries; wood panelling. E.S.B. 33799/67.

New Zealand
(57/68) Agency inquiry for capacitors. E.S.B. 8843/68.
(57/68) Inquiry for photometers. E.S.B. 12112/68.
(59/68) Market report on internal combustion engines. E.S.B. 9755/68.

Nicaragua
(56/68) Inquiry for language laboratory equipment. E.S.B. 6473/68.

Nigeria
(57/68) Inquiry for printing machinery. E.S.B. 8134/68.

Norway
(55/68) Agency inquiry for baby foods; hair preparations; non-food grocery lines; rubber gloves; stockings; tights. E.S.B. 10585/68.
(57/68) Agency inquiry for dresses; fun furs. E.S.B. 10579/68.
(55/68) Inquiry for castors; drinking glasses. E.S.B. 12010/68.

Pakistan
(59/68) Agency inquiry for iron and steel products; machine tools; metals; pipes. E.S.B. 7637/68.

Philippines, Republic of
(56/68) Inquiry for decorticating machinery; rug and carpet-making machinery; twine-making machinery. E.S.B. 12150/68.
(56/68) Inquiry for lime transport equipment; road crushers. E.S.B. 12144/68.

Portugal
(57/68) Inquiry for sea-water sterilization equipment. E.S.B. 4003/68.

Saudi Arabia
(56/68) Inquiry for pneumatic drills and hammers. E.S.B. 9909/68.
(57/68) Inquiry for gate valves. E.S.B. 7976/68.

Singapore, Republic of
(55/68) Agency inquiry for laboratory equipment; scientific equipment. E.S.B. 8655/68.

South Africa
(55/68) Agency inquiry for pumps. E.S.B. 11866/68.
(56/68) Agency inquiry for fish. E.S.B. 12066/68.
(56/68) Agency inquiry for leather. E.S.B. 2841/68.
(57/68) Agency inquiry for hairdressers' sundries. E.S.B. 4678/68.
(55/68) Inquiry for foodstuffs; gramophone records; kitchenware. E.S.B. 9720/68.
(56/68) Inquiry for stainless steel tea sets. E.S.B. 11223/68.
(57/68) Inquiry for motor vehicle equipment and spare parts. E.S.B. 11644/68.
(58/68) Inquiry for steel tubing fittings and equipment. E.S.B. 12825/68.

Sudan
(57/68) Inquiry for ceiling fans manufacturing machinery. E.S.B. 10108/68.

Sweden
(55/68) Agency inquiry for steel tubes. E.S.B. 11267/68.
(56/68) Agency inquiry for resistors. E.S.B. 11658/68.
(56/68) Agency inquiry for yarns. E.S.B. 11738/68.
(57/68) Agency inquiry for crown corks. E.S.B. 11662/68.
(57/68) Agency inquiry for electrical industry equipment. E.S.B. 11739/68.
(57/68) Agency inquiry for sludge dewatering filters. E.S.B. 11688/68.
(58/68) Agency inquiry for textiles. E.S.B. 12459/68.
(59/68) Agency inquiry for car-washing equipment; industrial cleaning equipment. E.S.B. 12157/68.
(60/68) Agency inquiry for engineering equipment. E.S.B. 12668/68.

Switzerland
(56/68) Agency inquiry for bandages. E.S.B. 12138/68.
(56/68) Agency inquiry for ejector pins; pumps; vices. E.S.B. 43453/67.
(57/68) Agency inquiry for photogravure printing machinery. E.S.B. 7672/68.
(58/68) Agency inquiry for steel wire. E.S.B. 12494/68.
(56/68) Inquiry for metals and metal products. E.S.B. 12137/68.
(57/68) Inquiry for abattoir by-products. E.S.B. 6318/68.
(57/68) Inquiry for sheepskin coats and jackets; sockettes. E.S.B. 12436/68.

Tunisia
(57/68) Inquiry for shoe-making machinery. E.S.B. 11817/68.

Turkey
(59/68) Inquiry for optic lens processing installation. E.S.B. 11286/68.

Trinidad and Tobago
(59/68) Agency inquiry for lightweight motor cycles. E.S.B. 12004/68.

Uganda
(57/68) Agency inquiry for synthetic rubber sheets. E.S.B. 5569/68.

United Arab Republic (Egypt)
(55/68) Inquiry for power station equipment. E.S.B. 4892/68.
(56/68) Inquiry for bicycles; chinaware and glassware; cigarette lighters; electrical goods foodstuffs radio, gramophones and tape recorders; silverware and cutlery; textiles; toys. E.S.B. 7602/68.
(57/68) Inquiry for concrete batching plant; crushing and screening plant. E.S.B. 4892/68.

United States of America
(59/68) Agency inquiry for chocolate products. E.S.B. 7869/68.
(59/68) Agency inquiry for marine telephone rate swing indicators. E.S.B. 12123/68.
(55/68) Manufacture under licence in Britain – continuous computer form. E.S.B. 12033/68.
(57/68) Inquiry for triangular abrasive chips. E.S.B. 12425/68.
(58/68) Inquiry for electronic test instrumentation. E.S.B. 12442/68.
(58/68) Inquiry for saddlery and stable accessories. E.S.B. 12693/68.
(58/68) Inquiry for teaching aids. E.S.B. 12700/68.
(59/68) Inquiry for bicycles and accessories; chamois leather; hand tools; hardware; houseware; motor car accessories; sporting goods; toys. E.S.B. 12003/68.

Venezuela
(57/68) Inquiry for office machinery and equipment. E.S.B. 10069/68.

Zambia
(56/68) Agency inquiry for agricultural machinery and spare parts; air conditioners; bicycles and spare parts; cameras; clothing; household utensils; knitwear; sewing machines; shoes; suitcases; table linen; textiles. E.S.B. 9153/68.
(57/68) Agency inquiry for clothing enamelware; fibre brief cases and suitcases; linoleum; piece-goods; shoes. E.S.B. 20623/66.
(57/68) Agency inquiry for enamelware; linoleum and plastic floor coverings. E.S.B. 11338/68.
(56/68) Inquiry for attache cases; copperware; desk requisites; novelties; stationery. E.S.B. 10898/68.
(56/68) Inquiry for power take-off gear. E.S.B. 6379/68.
(57/68) Inquiry for furniture. E.S.B. 10369/68.
(58/68) Inquiry for binoculars; clothing; knitwear; photographic equipment; shoes; suitcases; sunglasses. E.S.B. 11318/68.

Regional Organization of the Board of Trade

For information and guidance on export matters or on any other aspect of the work of the Board of Trade – including, for example, advice about location, which is available to industrial concerns seeking to expand or to develop new projects – you are invited to get in touch in the first instance with the nearest Regional Office. If you would prefer it the Controller or a senior member of his staff will gladly arrange to meet you at your own address. The names of the Controllers and the addresses, Subscriber Trunk Dialling Codes and Telex Numbers of the Regional Offices of the Department are given below

Northern Region
Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, NE1 4TJ. (Tel. Newcastle 27575. Code: 0632 27575. Telex No. 53178.) Sub-Office for Cumberland and Westmorland: Town Hall, Cockermouth, Cumberland. (Tel. Cockermouth 3498/9.)
R. Wood.

Yorkshire and Humberside Region
City House, New Station Street, Leeds, 1. (Tel. Leeds 38232. Code: 0532 38232. Telex No. 55472.)
E. Atherton.

Eastern Region
Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. 01-828 6271. Telex No. 25991.)
F. Lacey.

London and South Eastern Region
Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. 01-828 4355. Telex No. 25991.)
P. B. Hunt.

South Western Region
The Pithay, Bristol 1. (Tel. Bristol 21071. Code: 0272 21071. Telex No. 44214.)
L. I. Macbeth.

Wales
Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff, CF4 4YL. (Tel. Cardiff 62151. Code: 0222 62151. Telex No. 49267.) North Wales District Office, Government Buildings, Dinerth Road, Colwyn Bay, Denbighshire. (Tel. 0492 44261.)
I. Gray.

Midland Region
Five Ways House, Islington Row, Birmingham, 15. (Tel. Birmingham Midland 8221. Code: 021, 643, 8221. Telex No. 33702.)
J. F. J. Jardine.

North Western Region
Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester, 1. (Tel. Manchester Central 2171. Code: 061. CEN 2171. Telex No. 66104.)
N. S. Belam.

Scotland
314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C3. (Tel. Glasgow City 2855. Code: 041. CIT 2855. Telex No. 77583.) District Office: 29a High Street, Inverness. (Tel. Inverness 30867. Code: 0463 30867.)
P. J. L. Homan.

Northern Ireland
Ministry of Commerce (Northern Ireland), 21 Linehall Street, Belfast. BT2 8BY. (Tel. Belfast 34488. Code: 0232 34488. Telex No. 74578.)
H. E. Jones, C.B.E.

Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM) GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LISTS

The Lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal *sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.*

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal *should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.*

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are regisered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

FRANCE

Imports of horsemeat

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of March 17 announced that from this date horsemeat originating in and imported from all countries other than member countries of the European Economic Community is no longer liberalized and the following tariff heading should be added to the list of goods still under quota, published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 6, 1966 (page 1028):

Tariff No.	Description
02.01	Meat and edible offals of the animals falling within heading nos. 01.01 to 01.04 inclusive, fresh, chilled or frozen:
A	Meat:
I	Of animals of the equine, ass and mule species:
a	Domestic:
	From January 1 to August 31.

Goods dispatched before March 17 (with proof of dispatch) will be admitted under the previous conditions.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E59, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 423/408/288).

Global quota for imports of horsemeat

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of March 17 announced the opening of a quota for the import of horsemeat, fresh or chilled, excluding frozen (Tariff heading 02-01 AI ex a) originating in and imported from all countries other than member countries of the EEC.

This quota will be opened in four periods until December 31, 1968 (date of customs clearance), i.e.:

First period: until June 15
Second period: from June 16 to August 31
Third period: from September 1 to October 31
Fourth period: from November 1 to December 31.

Requests for import licences will be accepted only from importers who can show that they imported horsemeat from countries other than member countries of the EEC between January 1 and June 30, 1967.

Separate import licence applications either for horsemeat or for the ass and mule species, must be made for each of the periods and sent to the Direction generale des douanes et droits indirects (division des authorisations commerciales) 8 rue de le Jour-des-Dames, Paris, 1e before:

May 15 for the first period
July 31 for the second period
September 30 for the third period
November 30 for the fourth period.

The expiry date of validity will be stamped on the licence.

A statement of imports effected between January 1 and June 30, 1967, showing the countries from which they were imported, should be addressed to the Ministère de l'Agriculture (Direction des Relations Internationales, Service des Relations bilatérales et des Operations Commerciales, Bureau des Autorisations Commerciales), 78 rue de Varenne, Paris, 7e.

The full French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E59, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 423/408/288).

Global quota for onions

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of March 15 announced that onions (Tariff No. 07.01 H ex 1) other than for sowing may be imported from all countries. Imports presented between March 15 and May 15, 1968 (date of customs clearance) will benefit from liberalization.

The onions must conform to quality standards I and II, as laid down in the common agricultural policy submitted in the *Journal Officiel* of July 27, 1962. Importers must conform to Ruling 80/63 of the European Economic Community Commission of July 31, 1963, concerning the quality control of fruit and vegetables.

The full French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E59, Hillgate House, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 423/408/288).

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Harmonization of legislation in the veterinary field

THE *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. C22 dated March 18, 1968 contained an announcement about a Council Resolution concerning community measures to be taken in the veterinary field and sets out a number of propositions which will be adopted by the council as soon as possible. A translation of this Resolution will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* in due course.

The French text of the above Resolution may be seen on application to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 423).

Common organization of the market for cereals

THE *Board of Trade Journal* dated March 22, 1968 (page 937) contained an announcement about the common organization of the market for cereals.

The text of the following Regulation which also affects trade in this sector has been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes*.

Regulation (CEE) No. 295/68 modifies the Regulations which fix the levies applicable during January and February 1968 to the import of processed animal feedstuffs (*Journal Officiel* No. L66 dated March 15, 1968).

The *Journal Officiel* No. C19 contains the text of a proposed regulation, which has been submitted to the council for approval, which modifies Regulation No. 120/67/CEE (see *Board of Trade Journal* dated July 7, 1967, page 60) setting up the common organization of the market in the cereals sector, in so far as it concerns the adjustment to the prefixed restitution and the special measures provided for Italy. It should be noted that the text of this Regulation when finally approved may differ from the draft text referred to.

The French text of the above Regulations may be seen on application to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 423). In due course unofficial translations of these Regulations will be published by HMSO.

Common organization of the market for eggs

THE *Board of Trade Journal* dated March 15, 1968 (page 871) contained an announcement about the common organization of the market for eggs.

The text of the following Regulation which also affects trade in this sector has been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L68 dated March 19, 1968.

Regulation (CEE) No. 312/68 modifies the supplementary amount for shelled dried eggs.

The French text of the above Regulation may be seen on application to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 423). In due course an unofficial translation of this Regulation will be published by HMSO.

Common organization of the market for ovalbumin and lactoalbumin

THE *Board of Trade Journal*, dated March 15, 1968 (page 871) contained an announcement about the common organization of the market for ovalbumin and lactoalbumin.

The text of the following Regulation which also affects trade in this sector has been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L68 dated March 19, 1968.

Regulation (CEE) No. 313/68 modifies the supplementary amount for ovalbumin and lactoalbumin.

The French text of the above Regulation may be seen on application to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 423). In due course an unofficial translation of this Regulation will be published by HMSO.

Common organization of the market for poultry and poultry meat

THE *Board of Trade Journal* dated February 23, 1968 (page 636) contained an announcement about the common organization of the market for poultry and poultry meat.

The text of the following Regulation which also affects trade in this sector, has been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L68 dated March 19, 1968.

Regulation (CEE) No. 314/68 modifies the supplementary amount for slaughtered cocks, hens, chickens and turkeys.

The French text of the above Regulation may be seen on application to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 423). In due course an unofficial translation of this Regulation will be published by HMSO.

Common organization of the market for sugar

THE *Board of Trade Journal* dated February 2, 1968 (page 347) contained an announcement about the common organization of the market for sugar.

The text of the following Decision which also affects trade in this sector has been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L64 dated March 13, 1968.

Decision 68/149/CEE fixes the maximum amount of refund for the export of sugar to third countries.

The French text of the above Decision may be seen on application to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 423).

Common organization of the market for oils and fats

THE *Board of Trade Journal* dated March 15, 1967 (page 871) contained an announcement about the common organization of the market for oils and fats.

The text of the following Regulation which also affects trade in this sector has been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L65 dated March 14, 1968.

Regulation (CEE) No. 294/68 fixes the amount of refund for olive oil.

The French text of the above Regulation may be seen on application to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 423). In due course an unofficial translation of this Regulation will be published by HMSO.

(*Continued on next page*)

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EEC, *continued*

Common organization of the market for rice

THE *Board of Trade Journal* dated March 22, 1968 (page 940) contained an announcement about the common organization of the market for rice.

The text of the following Regulation which also affects trade in this sector has been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L66 dated March 15, 1968.

Regulation (CEE) No. 295/68 modifies the Regulations which fix the levies applicable during January and February 1968 to the import of processed animal feedstuffs.

The French text of the above Regulation may be seen on application to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 423). In due course an unofficial translation of this Regulation will be published by HMSO.

Trade in processed agricultural products

THE *Board of Trade Journal* dated March 8, 1968 (page 793) contained an announcement about trade in processed agricultural products.

The text of the following Regulation which also affects trade in this sector has been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L24 dated March 13, 1968.

Regulation (CEE) No. 287/68 modifies Article I of Regulation No. 372/67/CEE (see *Board of Trade Journal* dated August 11, 1967 page 366) which limits the amount of levy to be applied by virtue of Article 10 of basic Regulation No. 160/66/CEE to imports of 'fondues'.

The French text of the above Regulation may be seen on application to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 423). In due course an unofficial translation of this Regulation will be published by HMSO.

Trade in cereal based animal foodstuffs

THE *Board of Trade Journal* dated March 22, 1968 (page 939) contained an announcement about trade in cereal based animal feedstuffs.

The text of the following Regulation which also affects trade in this sector has been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L66 dated March 15, 1968.

Regulation (CEE) No. 295/68 modifies the Regulations which fix the levies applicable during January and February 1968 to the import of processed animal feedstuffs.

The French text of the above Regulation may be seen on application to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 423). In due course an unofficial translation of this Regulation will be published by HMSO.

Trade in processed products with a fruit and vegetable base

THE *Board of Trade Journal* dated March 15, 1968 (page 869) contained an announcement about processed products with a fruit and vegetable base.

The text of the following Regulation which also affects trade in this sector has been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communauté Européennes* No. L66 dated March 15, 1968.

Regulation (CEE) No. 296/68 fixes, for each member state, the price difference of white sugar applicable for the calculating of levies and refunds for processed products with a fruit and vegetable base.

The French text of the above Regulation may be seen on application to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 423). In due course an unofficial translation of this Regulation will be published by HMSO.

Further translations of EEC Regulations

THE FOLLOWING further translations of EEC Regulations are now available from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, and branches. To obtain copies of these regulations by post, orders and remittances, including postage, should be addressed to HMSO, PO Box 569, Cornwall House, London, S.E.1.

Regulation	Description	Price
416/67	Fixing the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals	10d. (1s. 1d.)
438/67	Fixing the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals	10d. (1s. 1d.)
441/67	Fixing the levies applicable to cereals and wheat or rye flour groats and meal	10d. (1s. 1d.)
456/67	Fixing the levies applicable to cereals and to wheat or rye flour, groats and meal	10d. (1s. 1d.)
459/67	Fixing the refund for cereals and certain classes of wheat or rye flour, groats and meal	10d. (1s. 1d.)
493/67	Fixing the levies applicable to cereals and to wheat or rye flour groats and meal	10d. (1s. 1d.)
494/67	Fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt	10d. (1s. 1d.)
500/67	Fixing the levies applicable to cereals and to wheat or rye flour, groats and meal	10d. (1s. 1d.)
673/67	Fixing the refunds on cereals and certain categories of wheat or rye, flour, groats and meal	10d. (1s. 1d.)
694/67	On the new delimitation of the destination zones for export refunds for cereals	10d. (1s. 1d.)
717/67	Fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt	10d. (1s. 1d.)

Temporary suspension of import duties in the Common Tariff

THE *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L52 dated February 29, 1968, contains the texts of Decisions suspending the Common Tariff for certain items.

Decision No. 68/127/CEE suspends the Common Tariff for the period January 1, 1968, to December 31, 1968, on the items given below. The majority of these items were similarly treated in 1967, but there are some changes.

Common Customs Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Rate of Duty
Ex 12.07 K	Jaborandi leaves (pilocarpus jaborandi)	Total suspension
Ex 12.07 K	Sophora japonica buds	Total suspension
Ex 12.07 K	Strophanthus seeds (strophanthus kombe)	Total suspension
14.02 B I	Vegetable hair	Total suspension
Ex 27.07 G	Aromatic products intended for the manufacture of carbon blacks (a)	Total suspension
Ex 27.14 C	Extracts obtained by the treatment of lubricating oils with selective solvents, intended for the manufacture of carbon blacks (a)	Total suspension
Ex 28.55 B	Iron phosphides (ferrophosphorus), containing 15% or more by weight of phosphorus, intended solely for the manufacture of phosphoric steel-making pig iron or of steel (a)	Total suspension
Ex 29.01 C I	Pinenes	8%
Ex 29.01 D VI	Methylstyrene	6%
Ex 29.02 B	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Total suspension
Ex 29.03 B II	1-Nitropropane	8%
Ex 29.03 B II	2-Nitropropane	8%
Ex 29.09	Epoxybutane	9%
Ex 29.13 A I (b)	5-Methylhexan-2-one	10%
Ex 29.13 D I	3β-hydroxypregn-5-en-20-one	6%
Ex 29.13 D I	3β, 17α-dihydroxypregn-5-en-20-one	6%
Ex 29.13 D I	11β, 21-dihydroxypregna-1, 4, 17 (20)-trien-3-one	9%
Ex 29.13 D I	11β, 21-dihydroxypregna-4, 17 (20)-dien-3-one	9%
Ex 29.13 D I	3β-hydroxy-16α-methylpregn-5-en-20-one	6%
Ex 29.13 F	1, 4-Naphthaquinone	Total suspension
Ex 29.13 G III	2, 3-Dichloro-1, 4-naphthaquinone	8%
Ex 29.13 G III	Decachloropentacyclo [5 : 2 : 1 : $0^{2,6}$: $0^{3,9}$: $0^{5,8}$] decan-4-one	10%
Ex 29.14 A II (c) 5	16α, 17α-Epoxy-3β-hydroxypregn-5-en-20-one acetate	6%
Ex 29.14 A II (c) 5	17α, 21-Dihydroxy-16α-methylpregna-1, 4, 9(11)-triene-3, 20-dione 21-acetate	9%
Ex 29.14 A II (c) 5	11α : 17α : 21-Trihydroxy-16α- methyl-5α-pregnane 3 : 20-dione 21-acetate 11-toluene-*p*-sulphonate	9%
Ex 29.14 A II (c) 5	16 : 17-Epoxy-3α-hydroxy-5β-pregnan-20-one acetate (16 : 17-Epoxypregnanolone acetate)	6%
Ex 29.14 A II (c) 5	3α, 17α-Dihydroxy-16α-methyl-5β-pregnan-20-one diacetate	6%
Ex 29.15 A IV (a)	Sebacic acid	3%
Ex 29.15 B	2*H*, 3*H*-Hexachlorobicyclo [2, 2, 1] hept-5-ene-2, 3-dicarboxylic acid and its anhydride	8%
Ex 29.15 C II	Benzene-1, 2, 4-tricarboxylic anhydride	Total suspension
Ex 29.16 D	2, 6-Dimethoxybenzoic acid	10%
Ex 29.16 D	7-Oxabicyclo [2 : 2 : 1] heptane-2 : 3-dicarboxylic acid and its sodium salt	10%
Ex 29.17	Diethyl sulphate	9%
Ex 29.23 D IV	β-Alanine) 3-Aminopropionic acid	8%
Ex 29.29	Ethylhydrazide of podophyllinic acid	6%
Ex 29.29	3β-Hydroxypregna-5 : 16-dien-20-one acetate oxime	6%
Ex 29.31 B	Di (diecamylhydroxyphenyl) sulphide	6%
Ex 29.35 S	Paraquat dichloride	10%
Ex 29.35 S	Diosgenin and its esters	Total suspension
Ex 29.35 S	1, 4-Diazabicyclo [2, 2, 2] octane	8%
Ex 29.35 S	4-Cyanopyridine	8%
Ex 29.35 S	Methoprotryne	10%

Common Customs Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Rate of Duty
Ex 29.35 S	2-Metoxylthio-4, 6-di(*iso*propylamino)-1, 3, 5-triazine	10%
Ex 29.39 C I	Serum gonadotrophin	Total suspension
Ex 29.40	Bromelain	Total suspension
29.41 A	Digitalins	6%
Ex 29.41 D	Pure squill glucoside	6%
Ex 29.41 D	Calcium salt of sennosides A and B	6%
Ex 29.41 D	Podophyllotoxin benzylidene β-D-glucoside	6%
Ex 29.42 C VIII	Alkaloids of ergot of rye, their salts, ethers, esters and other derivatives	6%
Ex 29.44 D	Cephaloridine	4%
38.07	Spirits of turpentine (gum, wood and sulphate) and other terpenic solvents produced by the distillation or other treatment of coniferous woods; crude dipentene; sulphite turpentine; pine oil (excluding 'pine oils' not rich in terpineol): B. Other	3%
Ex 38.08 C	Hydroabietyl alcohol, technical	Total suspension
Ex 38.11 C	Pyrethrum extract in mineral oil solution	5%
Ex 38.19 D	Sulphonic acids of oils of bituminous minerals, containing thiophen, and their salts	8%
Ex 38.19 Q	Mixtures of aldehydes derived from lignin	Total suspension
Ex 38.19 Q	Crude guanine (paste of fish scales and other fish waste, containing mineral oil, of the kind used in the manufacture of pearl essence)	Total suspension
Ex 38.19 Q	Crude diosgenin	Total suspension
Ex 39.02 C III	Polysulphohaloethylenes in one of the forms mentioned in Note 3 (a) and (b) to Chapter 39.	4%
Ex 39.02 C VIII	Vinyl chloride-vinylidene chloride coplymers containing at least 80% by weight of vinylidene chloride in one of the forms mentioned in Note 3 (a) and (b) to Chapter 39, intended for the manufacture of fibres, monofil or strip (a)	4%
Ex 39.02 C XIV (a)	Vinylidene fluoride-hexafluoropropene coplymers on one of the forms mentioned in Note 3 (a) and (b) to Chapter 39	4%
Ex 39.02 C XIV (b)	Ethyl acrylate-chloroethy (viny) ether copolymers in the form of plates as mentioned in Note 3 (d) to Chapter 39	12%
39.03 B V (a) 1	Ethylcellulose (unplasticized)	4%
Ex 39.03 B V (a) 2	Ethylhydroxyethylcellulose, insoluble in water	4%
Ex 39.03 B V (a) 2	Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose	9·5%
Ex 44.28 B	Shingles for roofing or facing purposes, of coniferous wood	Total suspension
45.01	Natural cork, unworked, crushed, granulated or ground; waste cork: A. Natural cork, unworked, in slabs or parts of slabs, of a thickness of more than 30 mm.	3%
	B. Other	3%
Ex 45.04	Discs, washers, etc., for the manufacture of crown corks	11%
Ex 48.01 E II	Japan paper (special long-fibre paper) for the manufacture of artificial sausage casings or for wrapping continuous man-made fibres of the kind described in Note 1 (b) to Chapter 51, during industrial processing (a)	Total suspension
Ex 51.01 B	Hollow filament yarn of man-made fibres of the kind described in Note 1 (b) to Chapter 51	Total suspension
70.19 A I (a)	Glass beads, cut and polished mechanically	Total suspension
70.19 A III (a)	Imitation precious and semi-precious stones, cut and polished mechanically	Total suspension
81.04 M	Uranium depleted in uranium 235	Total suspension

(a) This suspension is subject to conditions to be determined by the competent authorities.

The Common Tariff on the following items is suspended until June 30, 1968.

Common Customs Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Rate of Duty
Ex 28.52 B	Chlorides of rare earth metals	4%
Ex 29.35 S	Diazinon	10%
Ex 29.35 S	Atrazine	10%
Ex 29.35 S	Simazine	10%
Ex 29.35 S	Propazine	10%
Ex 38.19 Q	Mixed tertiary mercaptans	Total suspension (b)
Ex 41.05 A	Skins of reptiles, simply vegetable tanned, whether or not prepared in other ways but obviously not suitable without further treatment for the manufacture of articles of leather	Total suspension
62.03 B I (b)	Sacks and bags of a kind used for the packing of goods, used, of woven fabrics other than of jute, flax or sisal	15%

(b) For the period July 1, 1968 to December 31, 1968, the customs tariff duty for mixed tertiary mercaptans is temporarily suspended at a rate of 9 per cent.

Decision No. 68/124/CEE authorizes a total suspension of duties on the following goods for the period January 1, 1968, to June 30, 1968.

Common Tariff Number	Description of Goods
Ex 44.15	Wood panels, faced on either side with aluminium sheets, intended for use on aircraft.
Ex 62.05	Escape chutes and passenger life saving jackets for aircraft equipment.
Ex 73.24	Containers for the pressurization of aircraft.
Ex 89.05	Lifesaving floats for aircraft equipment.

Decision No. 68/125/CEE authorizes the partial suspension of duties for certain goods at the rate indicated below. This Decision covers the period March 11, 1968, to December 31, 1968.

Common Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Rate of Duty
Ex 03.01 A I (b)	Salmon	8%
Ex 03.01 C	Eggs of lump fish (cyclopterus lumpus)	10%
Ex 03.02 C	Eggs of lump fish (cyclopterus lumpus)	11%

Decision No. 68/126/CEE authorizes the total suspension of duties applicable to spongy titanium (tariff heading No. ex 81.04 kI) for the period March 11, 1968, to December 31, 1968.

Journal Officiel No. L65 dated March 14, 1968, contains the text of **Decision No. 68/150/CEE** which authorizes the temporary suspension of the following until December 31, 1968.

Common Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Rate of Duty
38.07	Spirits of turpentine (gum, wood and sulphate) and other terpenic solvents produced by the distillation or other treatment of coniferous woods; crude dipentene; sulphite turpentine; pine oil (excluding 'pine oils' not rich in terpineol): A. Spirit of turpentine	3%
38.08	A. Resins (including the products known as 'brais résineux')	3·5%

The French text of the above Decisions may be seen on application to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 423).

SPAIN

Anti-dumping duties

IN THE *State Gazette* of March 4, the Spanish authorities announced the extension of the following anti-dumping duties introduced on March 12, 1966, and published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 25, 1966, page 698:

Tariff heading	Description	Anti-dumping duty
		Pesetas per metric ton
73·01 D	Mould castings	400
73·01 E	Other cast iron and pig iron	400
73·07 B 2b	Other blooms	390
73·07 B 4b	Other slabs	520
73·10 B 1	'Fermachine'	1,000
73·10 B 3a	Other bars (for building)	1,000
73·11 B 2a, b, c, d	Other profiles of iron or special steel; obtained in heating, forging, cold and coated	800
73·12 B 1	Strip metal of iron or steel, other than special, hot rolled, including descaled	840
73·13 B 1	Laminated hot sheet (whole of sub-section)	900
73·13 B 2	Laminated cold sheet (whole of sub-section)	2,000
73·14 B	Iron and steel wire, other than special, with greatest transverse dimension of:	
1	5 mm. or more:	
a	uncoated	2,200
b	coated, or with other work	2,810
2	From 1 mm. to 5 mm.:	
a	coated	1,600
b	coated, or with other work	2,560
3	Under 1 mm.:	
a	uncoated	1,000
b	coated, or with other work	2,200

Note: The following anti-dumping duties, introduced since March 12, 1966, remain in force:

Tariff heading	Description	Anti-dumping duty
		Pesetas per metric ton
73·08	Iron or steel coils for re-rolling	1,000
73·13 B 3c	Iron or steel sheets and plates, galvanized or lead-coated:	
	(a) more than 0.8 mm. in thickness	1,610
	(b) less than 0.8 mm. in thickness	2,460

Hints to business men booklets

REVISED EDITIONS of the booklet on Ecuador, Morocco and Poland have been published in the 'Hints to Business Men' series.

British businessmen who intend visiting these countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets on application to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 020, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7146), or to any Regional Office of the Board of Trade, or on personal application to the Export Information Centre, Board of Trade, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4.

CYPRUS

Introduction of new tariff

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of December 15, 1967, page 1574, gave notice, under the above heading, of the introduction in Cyprus on January 1, 1968, of a new tariff based on the Brussels Nomenclature system of classification. The Board of Trade has now received copies of the new tariff and of supporting documents in English.

Tariff amendments—import duties

THE RATES OF DUTY on certain items in the new Cyprus tariff have been amended by an order, dated March 7, made under the Customs and Excise (Duties and Drawbacks) Law, 1967. The Board of Trade has received from the British High Commission in Nicosia an unofficial translation of these amendments. The amended items and old and new rates of duty are as follows:

Tariff item	Tariff description	Old rates		New rates	
		Preferential	General	Preferential	General
16·01	Sausages and the like in airtight containers	FREE	FREE	20% or 85 mils per oke	24% or 100 mils per oke
32·07	Paints	12%	16%	22%	26%
32·09	Distempers (paints and enamels)	12% 14%	16% 15%	22% 25%	26% 26%
34·01	Soaps toilet type Soaps, common	32% 32%	56% 40%	40% 40%	64% 48%
34·06	Candles	FREE	4%	16%	24%
37·05	Films developed abroad and re-imported	FREE	FREE	25%	25%
39·02	Transparent polyethylene sheets (plastic)	FREE	8%	8%	16%
39·07	Plastic containers	FREE	8%	16%	24%
44·22	Barrels of up to 10 okes capacity for domestic purposes	FREE	FREE	24%	24%
60·03 and 61·10	Stockings, unfinished, for further processing	30%	39%	30% or £1·000 mils per 12 pairs	39% or £1·250 mils per 12 pairs
83·14	Badges etc.	8%	16%	16%	24%
18·03	Cocoa paste unsweetened	4%	4%	FREE	FREE
38·11	Disinfectants for domestic purposes not produced locally, put up in packages for retail sale	16% or 50 mils each	16% or 50 mils each	10%	10%
39·03	Cellophane	FREE	8%	FREE	FREE
39·04	Plastic sausage wrappers	16%	24%	FREE	FREE
39·07	Plastic handles for household articles made up of aluminium	16%	24%	FREE	8%
51·01 and 51·03	Cotton thread for industrial use	5 mils per 1,000 yds.	14 mils per 1,000 yds.	FREE	FREE
54·05	Woven fabrics of linen	16%	24%	FREE	8%
55·05 55·06 56·05 56·06	Synthetic sewing thread (for industries)	5 mils per 1,000 yds.	14 mils per 1,000 yds.	FREE	FREE
55·09	Unbleached cotton fabrics	16%	24%	2%	10%
57·09	Canvas	16%	24%	FREE	8%
58·04	Linen fabrics	16%	24%	FREE	8%
58·06	Woven labels	16%	24%	FREE	8%
59·02	Felt	16%	24%	FREE	8%
70·20	Glass fibre	16%	24%	FREE	8%
73·31	Staples for paper boxes	FREE	8%	FREE	FREE
83·01	Locks etc.	8%	16%	FREE	8%
83·09	Frames with clasps for handbags etc. Hooks and eyes for clothing	8% 36%	16% 44%	FREE FREE	8% 8%

Tariff amendments—Relief from duty

Similarly, the Board of Trade has received an unofficial translation of a list of items which have been added (from March 7) to the list of goods in the Fourth Schedule to the Cyprus Customs and Excise (Duties and Drawbacks) Law, 1967. These are goods on which duty relief is given to the extent shown. The list of items is as follows:

Item No. in Fourth Schedule	Description	Old rates		New effective rates after relief given	
		Preferential	General	Preferential	General
15(K)	Colouring material for use in shoe manufacturing, ceramics, pottery, soap manufacturing and dyeing works	FREE	5%	FREE	FREE
15(KD)	Raw cattle hides for the manufacture of sole leather	FREE	5%	FREE	FREE
15(KE)	Human hair for the manufacture of wigs for export	FREE	8%	FREE	FREE
15(KF)	Vegetable material for the manufacture of brooms (broom corn beard)	FREE	8%	FREE	FREE
15(KG)	Ammonium bicarbonate for the manufacture of biscuits	FREE	5%	FREE	FREE
15(KH)	Zinc for coating wires	FREE	8%	FREE	FREE
15(KI)	Secondhand tyres for re-treading	16%	20%	FREE	FREE
15(KJ)	Door and window frames and other goods for the manufacture of bus bodies	15%	30%	FREE	FREE
15(L)	Chemical material for the manufacture of synthetic foam rubber	FREE	5%	FREE	FREE
15(LA)	Rubber and other chemical materials for the manufacture of soles etc.	FREE	8%	FREE	FREE
15(LB)	Steel and other materials for the manufacture of pipes	FREE	5%	FREE	FREE
15(LC)	Tallow for soap manufacturing	8%	8%	FREE	FREE
15(LD)	Copper sheets for the manufacture of water boilers etc.	FREE	8%	FREE	FREE
18	Glucose for the manufacture of confectionery	185 mils per 40 okes	405 mils per 40 okes	90 mils per 40 okes	310 mils per 40 okes
19	Bee-keeping requisites	Various	Various	FREE	FREE
20	Halogenated derivatives of hydrocarbons	FREE	5%	FREE	FREE
21	Steel bars for the manufacture of motor vehicle springs	8%	16%	FREE	FREE
22	Varnished wire for the re-winding of motors	8%	16%	FREE	FREE
23	Bus bodies for the manufacture of bus chassis	15%	30%	FREE	15%
24	Motor vehicle chassis for the manufacture of refuse collectors and other public utility vehicles etc.	15%	30%	FREE	FREE
25	Apparatus for the teaching of foreign languages etc.	32%	40%	FREE	FREE
26	Wire for the manufacture or binding of cases for the packing of produce for export	8%	16%	FREE	FREE

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E48, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 471/2/3).

EXPORT HANDBOOKS

The Board of Trade has issued three Export Handbooks—'Services for British Exporters', 'ECGD Credit Insurance and Financial Support Services' and 'Organization for Overseas Marketing'. Together they contain 200 pages of information that every exporter should have. To get as many free copies of these three Handbooks as you require for day to day use by your export staff, write now to Information Division, United Kingdom Publicity Section (551), Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

GIBRALTAR

Customs tariff—denatured alcohol

THE BOARD OF TRADE has received a copy of Gibraltar Government Notice No. 46, dated February 14, 1968, which states that alcohol, denatured to the satisfaction of the Financial Secretary, for the purposes of manufacturing perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations, is prescribed as alcohol which may be imported free of import duty under Item 20 of the Imports and Exports Ordinance.

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E48, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 471/2/3).

TUNISIA

Five per cent increase on import duties and taxes

THE TUNISIAN *Journal Officiel* of December 30, 1967, which published details of the *Loi de Finances* for 1968, announced increases of many duties and taxes by 5 per cent, the following being those primarily affected:

(a) Customs duties
(b) Customs formalities tax
(c) Production tax and consumption tax
(d) Consumption duties on alcohol, spices, tea and coffee, soaps and perfumery, explosives, inner tubes and tyres
(e) Guarantee duty on articles of platinum, gold and silver.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E46, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 420/75),

ISRAEL

Liberalization of imports

THE FOLLOWING items have been added to the list of goods for which Israeli import licences are issued without restriction. These goods were liberalized with effect as from February 18, 1968.

Tariff No.	Description of goods	Customs duty	Purchase tax
20.05	Jams and marmalades in containers not exceeding 1 kg.	50% +IL1·00 per kilo incl. container	Exempt
25.10	Natural calcium phosphates	25% but not less than 0·70 per kilo	Varies according to the item
	Natural aluminium calcium		
	Phosphates, apatite and phosphatic chalk		
28.38-3000	Potassium sulphate		
28.40-2000	Dicalcium orthophosphate		
31.03	Mineral or chemical fertilizers, phosphatic		
31.04-9900	Mineral or chemical fertilizers, potassic, excluding magnesium, sulphate and potassium sulphate		
31.05-9900	Other fertilizers		
28.30-1000	Calcium chloride	35%	Exempt
29.14-5000	(1) Sodium or calcium propionate powder	25% but not less than IL.0·60 per kilo	Exempt
	(2) Sodium or calcium acetate powder		
59.06.9900	(1) Articles made from yarn, twine, cordage, rope or cables except of coir yarn	50% +IL. 6·00 per kilo	Varies according to the item
62.05-9900	(2) Textile articles falling under tariff No. 62.05-9900		

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 420),

ALGERIA

Import regulations and tariffs

AVIS NO. 56 of February 2, 1968, published in the Algerian *Journal Officiel* of February 6, announced the suspension of *Avis* No. 49 of June 10, 1967, which required prior authority for certain imports from the Algerian Central Bank (see *Board of Trade Journal* of June 30, 1967, page 1698).

The same issue of the *Journal Officiel* announced the introduction of new customs duties affecting the whole of the existing tariff. Details of the new duties have been published in book form by Ministère des Finances et du Plan (Direction Nationale des Douanes), and a copy may be consulted at Export Services Branch.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E46, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 420/75).

GULF STATES

'Union of Arab Amirates' agreement

ON FEBRUARY 18, 1968 the rulers of Bahrain, Qatar, and the seven Trucial States signed an agreement entitled 'The Union of Arab Amirates'. The aim of this agreement is the extension of co-operation between the member Amirates. The government of each Amirate will continue to 'carry on its own local business, responsibility for which has not been assigned to the Union under this Agreement or the Union Law'.

Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 222 7877, Ext. 2221).

GHANA

Notice to Importers No. 304

THE GHANA Controller of Imports and Exports announces in the Ghana Commercial and Industrial Bulletin of February 16, an amendment to the Open General Licence No. 8, which was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 15, 1967 (pages 671-673) by the addition of the following items:

Customs item No.	Description of Commodity
685-210	Lead bars for fishing nets.
685-250	Lead sheet for fishing nets.
655-610	Cordage, twine or rope for fishing.
655-630	Other articles of cordage, twine or rope for fishing.
893-400	Plastic floats for fishing.

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 472).

Atomic Energy Commission creditors

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE appeared in the Ghana press on March 19, 1968:

'Public Notice

All creditors of the Atomic Energy Commission are respectfully requested to submit their claims to:

The Secretary,
Atomic Energy Commission,
c/o Higher Education Division,
PO Box M 28,
Accra

not later than April 15, 1968.'

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel.01-222 7877, Ext. 2226).

Short-term debts

DETAILS OF THE Bank of Ghana's plans for dealing with short-term debts were published in the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated December 22, 1967, page 1621. The Bank of Ghana have reviewed the debt situation and have issued a further statement which is reproduced below:

'The Bank of Ghana has carried out a further quarterly review of the scheme for the settlement of arrears of current payments authorized by Exchange Control that were, as at May 31, 1966, awaiting foreign exchange cover. As a result the Bank announces that foreign exchange cover will be provided forthwith to the commercial banks for the transfer of the following category of arrears: Amounts from £2,500 to £5,000 (at the rates of exchange ruling up to July 8, 1967) that were due for transfer in May 1966.

'The position after these payments will be that (apart from

(*Continued on next page*)

GHANA, *continued*

amounts due to the large creditors for which separate arrangements have been made):

(i) All amounts up to £5,000 will have been cleared completely under the scheme.

(ii) All transfers requested up to April 30, 1966, will have been covered irrespective of the amount.

(iii) The only arrears now outstanding under the scheme will be transfers larger than £5,000 requested in May 1966.

It is proposed that these outstanding arrears should be settled following the next quarterly review that is due in May 1968.

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7878, Ext. 2226).

UGANDA

Import licensing regulations

STATUTORY INSTRUMENT No. 40 of 1968, published in the Uganda *Official Gazette* dated March 8, announces the External Trade (Prohibition of the Importation of Goods) (Amendment) Order, 1968, which became effective from February 28, 1968. The Schedule to the External Trade (Prohibition of the Importation of Goods) Order, 1967, published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 15, 1967, pages 1570-1573 is amended by the addition of the following items:

Schedule

List of goods produced or manufactured in any country, the import of which is prohibited without an import licence.

Item Code No.	Division No. group number and items
	112 Alcoholic beverages.
112 1 1	Vermouth and other aromatic wines.
112 1 2	Wine, still (in bottle).
112 1 3	Wine, still (in cask or other containers of 5 gallons or over).
112 1 4	Wine, sparkling (champagne).
112 1 5	Wine, sparkling (other than champagne).
	Distilled alcoholic beverages.
112 4 1	Brandy.
112 4 2	Gin and geneva.
112 4 3	Whisky.
112 4 4	Rum.
112 4 5	Other potable spirits, n.e.s.
112 4 6	Liqueurs, cordials and mixed potable spirits.

Note:

The above items are now prohibited from being imported without a specific import licence.

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 472).

ZAMBIA

Customs tariff changes

THE CUSTOMS and Excise (Amendment) (No. 3) Act, 1968, published in the Zambia *Gazette* of March 15, amends, with effect from that date, the First Schedule to the Zambia Customs Tariff. The items affected and the new rates of duty are as follows:

Item	Goods	Duty
50	By the deletion of paragraph (b) and the substitution therefor of the following paragraph:	
	(b) Other spirituous liquors, exceeding 3% of proof spirit, n.e.e.:	
	(i) Brandy . . . . . per imp. prf. gal.	K22·95
	(ii) Gin . . . . . per imp. prf. gal.	K22·95
	(iii) Whisky . . . . . per imp. prf. gal.	K19·55
	(iv) Vodka . . . . . per imp. prf. gal.	K22·95
	(v) Other . . . . . per imp. prf. gal.	K14·05
50	By the deletion of paragraph (d) and the substitution therefor of the following paragraph:	
	(d) Rum . . . . . per imp. prf. gal.	K21·65

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 468).

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Invoicing of textiles

NOTICE WAS GIVEN in the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 10, 1967 (page 1211) of an amendment to the South African Customs and Excise Rules requiring the production for retention by the Controller of Customs, of an extra copy of a prescribed invoice in respect of imported textile fabrics classified under particular tariff headings.

Telegraphic advice has been received from Pretoria of an amendment to these Rules, published in the South African Government Gazette of March 8, which requires production, for retention by Customs, of a true copy of a prescribed invoice in respect of textile fabrics cleared or classified in terms of *any* tariff heading in Section XI of Schedule 1 to the Customs and Excise Act.

This requirement applies whether or not such goods are also cleared under rebate of duty facilities, and it applies to all consignments cleared after one month from the date of publication.

SINGAPORE

Import restrictions

THE BOARD OF TRADE has received Notice to Singapore Importers No. 7 of 1968, dated March 7, 1968, which states that the importation of the undermentioned goods from any country must be covered by specific import licences approved by the Imports and Exports Control and Registration Department:

(a) Coin or disc operated amusement machines, including fruit machines, jack-pot machines, record players, jute boxes and coin or disc operated cinematographic machines and components and spare parts thereof.

(b) Coin or disc operated machines, all types, other than for amusement and components and spare parts thereof e.g. vending machines, coin operated telephones, coin operated weighing machines, platform ticket machines, etc.

AUSTRALIA

Tariff Board inquiry (1)

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Trade and Industry has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of **plates, sheets, strip, rods and profile shapes of unhardened vulcanized rubber (not floor and wall coverings)** (tariff items 40.08.200 and 40.08.900).

This reference is of departmental origin and also follows from representations by local industry.

Details of the tariff items under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable are given below:

Tariff Item	Goods	Rates of Duty	
		General	Preferential
40.08	Plates, sheets, strip, rods and profile shapes, of unhardened vulcanized rubber:		
40.08.200	Of a kind used solely or principally for X-ray protection	30%	22½%
40.08.900	Other	40% Primage 5%	12½%

This matter has been reported by telegraph by HM Minister (Commercial) at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities **not later than April 10.** Before this date therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, S.W.1, quoting reference No. CRE 708/68.

Tariff Board inquiry (2)

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Trade and Industry has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assist-

ance should be accorded the production of **centrifuges** (tariff item 84.18.1).

This reference has been made as a result of representations by local industry.

Details of the tariff item under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable are given below:

Tariff Item	Goods	Rates of Duty	
		General	Preferential
84.18.000	Centrifuges; filtering and purifying machinery and apparatus (other than filter funnels, milk strainers and the like), for liquids or gases:		
84.18.1	Centrifuges:		
84.18.110	For milk and cream; for clarifying or separating out oils, varnish or other liquids	7½%	Free
84.18.120	Specially designed for use in the sugar industry		
	not being goods falling within paragraph 84.18.11	37½% Primage 10%	22½% Primage 5%
84.18.190	Other	45% Primage 10%	22½% Primage 5%

This matter has been reported by telegraph by HM Minister (Commercial) at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities **not later than April 10.** Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference No. CRE 704/68.

Tariff board inquiry (3)

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Trade and Industry has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of **malleable cast iron pipe fittings** (tariff item 73.20.200).

This reference is of departmental origin.

Details of the tariff item under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable are given below:

Tariff Item	Goods	Rates of Duty	
		General	Preferential
73.20	Tube and pipe fittings (including joints, elbows, unions and flanges), of iron or steel:		
73.20.200	Malleable cast iron fittings	$0·15 per lb.	$0·15 per lb. less 12%

This matter has been reported by telegraph by HM Minister (Commercial) at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities **not later than April 16.** Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference No. CRE 720/68.

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Tariff board inquiry (4)

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Trade and Industry has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of **cinematograph projectors** (tariff item 90.08.2).

This reference has been made as a result of representations by local industry.

Details of the tariff item under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable are given below:

Tariff Item		Rates of Duty	
		General	Preferential
90·08	Cinematographic cameras, projectors, sound recorders and sound reproducers; any combination of these articles:		
90·08·200	Cinematographic projectors and sound reproducers, combined or not:		
90·08 210	Having a film width capacity not greater than 9·5 millimetres	10%	Free
90·08·220	Having a film width capacity greater than 9·5 millimetres, but not greater than 17·5 millimetres	25%	15%
90·08·290	Other	47½%	15%

This matter has been reported by telegraph by HM Minister (Commercial) at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities not later than April 16. Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference No. CRE 739/68.

Revision of customs by-laws

New by-laws

THE FOLLOWING goods will be admitted under by-law until further notice:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
Tall oil fatty acids, for use in the manufacture of polyamide resins under security	15·10	Free
Infants' and invalids' foods, as follows:		
Albumaid XP	21·07	Free
Soyagen	21·07	Free
Soyalac	21·07	Free
Medicaments:		
Bismuth formic iodine	30·13	Free
Chloramphenicol packed with an aerosol propellant	30·03	Free
Dextran and dextrose, combined, for injection	30·03	Free
Chloramphenical stearate	30·03	Free
Phenazone and benzocaine, combined	30·03	Free
Glazings, outer for lighthouse lanterns	70·14	Free
Tubes, steel, rectangular hollow section, having a circumference greater than 20 inches	73·18	Free
Orthodontic screws	73·32	Free
Bits to which sub-paragraph 82.05.511 applies, other than: Flat power bits exceeding ⅜ inch but not exceeding 1 inch diameter. Wood screw pilot bits not capable of drilling holes exceeding 1½ inches in depth. Machine bits with Scotch pattern noses or Jennings pattern noses not having a twist exceeding 10 inches. NOTE: The machine bits excluded may be of the solid centre type or the double twist type.	82·05	Free
Orthodontic pliers	82·03 } 90·17 }	Free
Bars, thresher, also known as beater, rasp or rub bars, bars, designed solely for use with threshers and harvesters	84·25	Free
Transistors, mounted, and similar mounted devices incorporating semi-conductors, as follows:		
Complete devices, as follows: light emitting (luminescent)	85·21	Free
Lenses for lighthouse lanterns	90·01 } 90·02 }	Free
Measuring or checking instruments and apparatus, to which sub-item 90.28.1 applies, the following: meters, radio frequency power	90·28	Free
Chairs, stools and settees, without legs, and seats and backs therefor, of rattan cane or willow cane, whether or not coated with other materials, for use in the manufacture of complete articles incorporating Australian-made legs, under security	94·01	Free

Continued on page 1031

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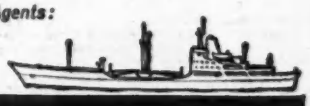

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New period

The following goods will be admitted under by-law provided they are entered as set out below:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
4-Methylpentan-2-01 that is for use, and, on or before November 30, 1968, is used in the manufacture of goods of a kind approved by the Minister, under security NOTE: The Minister has approved of the manufacture of all kinds of goods except: (i) those from which 4-methylpentan-2-01 can be readily recovered; (ii) those that are intermediate products suitable for use in the manufacture or production of other products that could have been produced from 4-methylpentan-2-01 without the necessity of first producing that intermediate product as a separate commodity	29·04	Free
Diacetone alcohol that is for use, and, on or before November 30, 1968, is used in the manufacture of goods of a kind approved by the Minister, under security NOTE: The Minister has approved of the manufacture of all kinds of goods except: (i) those from which diacetone alcohol can be readily recovered; (ii) those that are intermediate products suitable for use in the manufacture or production of other products that could have been produced from diacetone alcohol without the necessity of first producing that intermediate product as a separate commodity	29·13	Free
isoButyl methyl ketone that is for use, and, on or before November 30, 1968, is used in the manufacture of goods of a kind approved by the Minister, under security. NOTE: The Minister has approved of the manufacture of all kinds of goods except: (i) those from which isoButyl methyl ketone can readily be recovered; (ii) those that are intermediate products suitable for use in the manufacture or production of other products that could have been produced from isoButyl methyl ketone without the necessity of first producing that intermediate product as a separate commodity	29·13	Free

Amended by-laws

The following by-laws have been amended to apply to the goods as shown:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
Medicaments – calamine	30·03	Free
Roll film, flexible (Visten), of vinyl chloride polymers or copolymers, to which sub-paragraph 39.02.441, 39.02.443 39.02.449 applies, as used in direct contact with food during packaging NOTE: Roll film is a film of circular cross section but its tubular nature will not be recognized (because of its flexibility) unless deliberately manipulated.	39·02	Free
Wire	81·01 81·02 81·03	Free
Parts of a kind used solely or principally with electrically operated machines to which item 84.51 applies	84·55	Free
Parts of a kind used solely or principally with non-electrically operated typewriters to which item 84.51 applies	84·55	Free
Parts of a kind used solely or principally with goods to which item 84.52 or 84.54 applies and which, if imported, would be dutiable under item 19 in the Second Schedule to the Customs Tariff 1966-1967	84·55	Free

Cancelled by-laws

The following goods are removed from the provisions of by-law entry and will now be classified as indicated below:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
Agents, conditioning, or additives, as used with drilling mud in oil drilling, but not including goods to which item 25·11 applies	Various	Various
Medicaments: Amylobarbitone sodium	30·03	..
Chlorpromazine. The by-law still applies to these goods provided they are in direct transit to Australia on February 8, 1968, and are entered for home consumption within 21 days after importation; or in bond in Australia on February 8, 1968, and are entered for home consumption on or before March 8, 1968	30·03	..
Protein hydrolsates. The by-law still applies to these goods provided they are in direct transit to Australia on February 15, 1968, and are entered for home consumption within 21 days after importation; or in bond in Australia on February 15, 1968, and are entered for home consumption on or before March 15, 1968	30·03	..
Thalidomide	30·03	..
Handles, drilled or undrilled, for tooth brushes. The by-law still applies to these goods provided they are in direct transit to Australia on February 8, 1968, and are entered for home consumption within 21 days after importation; or in bond in Australia on February 8, 1968, and are entered for home consumption on or before March 8, 1968	39.07.921	20%, or, if higher, $0·125 per lb., less 10%
	39·07·929	20%
	39.07.990	30%
Wire, stress-relieved, of the kind used in pre-stress-concrete work. The by-law still applies to these goods provided are in direct transit, to Australia on Febriary 8, 1968, and are entered for home consumption within 21 days after importation; or in bond in Australia on February 8, 1968, and are entered for home consumption on or before March 8, 1968	73.14.200	9%
	73·14·900	5%
	73.15.810	5% Primage 5%, other than wire having a cross-sectional dimension of 0·16 inch or less
	73.25.900	22½%
Wire, filament, in the length, for incandescent electric lamps	81·01	See reference to 'wire' under Amended by-laws
Wire, for use in the manufacture of electronic valves and tubes, under security	81·01	
Wire or ribbon, filament, coated or uncoated, for use in the manufacture of electronic or thermionic valves, under security	81·01	
Wire, lead-in, in the length, for incandescent electric lamps	81·01	
Wire, stranded, tungsten, whether cut to size or helically wound or not	81·01	
Wire, filament, in the length, for incandescent electric lamps	81·02	
Wire, for use in the manufacture of electronic valves and tubes, under security	81·02	
Wire, or ribbon, filament, coated or uncoated, for use in the manufacture of electronic or thermionic valves, under security	81·02	
Wire, lead-in, in the length, for incandescent electric lamps	81·02	
Wire, support, in the length, for incandescent electric lamps	81·02	
Wire, filament, in the length, for incandescent electric lamps	81·03	
Wire or ribbon, filament, coated or uncoated, for use in the manufacture of electronic or thermionic valves, under security	81·03	
Wire, lead-in, in the length, for incandescent electric lamps	81·03	
Tips, cutting, for brazing to metal-working roughing tools, having a basic composition of tantalum, cobalt, boron or alloys thereof molybdenum-titanium-carbide alloy, but not including tips of high speed steel. The by-law still applies to these goods provided they are in direct transit to Australia on or before February 29, 1968, and are entered for home consumption within 21 days after importation; or in bond in Australia on February 29, 1968, and are entered for home consumption on or before March 29, 1968	82.07.000	17½%
Typewriters to which sub-item 84.51.9 formally applied	84.51.000	Free
Motors, with sliding rotor. The by-law still applies to these goods provided they are in direct transit to Australia on February 29, 1968, and are entered for home consumption within 21 days after importation; or in bond in Australia on February 29, 1968, and are entered for home consumption on or before March 29, 1968	85·01	Various
Arresters, lightning, to which sub-paragraph 85.19.321 applies, suitable for use in electricity systems operating at a pressure of 33 kV. The by-law still applies to these goods provided they are in direct transit to Australia on February 29, 1968, and are entered for home consumption within 21 days after importation; or in bond in Australia on February 29, 1968, and are entered for home consumption on or before March 29, 1968	85.19.321	10%
Pins, channel, tinned or coppered, as used in connection with railway signalling systems. The by-law still applies to these goods provided they are in direct transit to Australia on February 8, 1968, and are entered for home consumption within 21 days after importation; or in bond in Australia on February 8, 1968, and are entered for home consumption on or before March 8, 1968	86.10.000	27½%
Vibratory massagers of a kind falling within paragraph 90.17.91. The by-law still applies to these goods provided they are in direct transit to Australia on February 8, 1968, and are entered for home consumption within 21 days after importation; or in bond in Australia on February 8, 1968, and are entered for home consumption on or before March 8, 1968	90.17.910	20%
Regulators, as follows: Induction, air-cooled or oil-immersed kind, hand or automatically controlled, for effecting the speed variation in variable speed alternating current commutator motors. The by-law still applies to these goods provided they are in direct transit to Australia on February 29, 1968, and are entered for home consumption within 21 days after importation; or in bond in Australia on February 29, 1968, and are entered for home consumption on or before March 29, 1968	90.28.990	22½%

AUSTRALIA, *continued*

Tariff changes

DETAILS ARE GIVEN below of the changes made in the Australian Customs Tariff by Customs Tariff Proposals which came into effect on March 11, 1968. Deletions from and additions to the Customs Tariff are shown by square brackets and italics respectively.

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties		New Duties	
		General	Preferential	General	Preferential
59.17	Textile fabrics and textile articles, of a kind commonly used *in* machinery or plant:				
59.17.100	[Textile articles:				
59.17.110	Of felt, of a kind commonly used in papermaking machines	7½%	Free	25% (Under new item 59.17.100)	15%
59.17.190	Other	25%	15%	No change (Under new item 59.17.100)	
59.17.9	Other:				
59.17.910	Bolting cloth, wholly of silk	Free	Free	No change (Under new item 59.17.210)	
59.17.920	Felt fabric of a kind commonly used in papermaking machines	7½%	Free	The rate of duty set out in these columns (being a First Schedule rate) that, but for this item, would apply to the goods (Under new item 59.17.290)	
59.17.990	Other]	The rate of duty set out in these columns (being a First Schedule rate) that, but for this item, would apply to the goods		No change (Under new item 59.17.290)	
59.17.100	*Articles*	7½% (Under former item 59.17.110)	Free	25%	15%
59.17.2	*Fabrics:*	No change (Under former item 59.17.190)			
59.17.210	*Bolting cloth wholly of silk*	No change (Under former item 59.17.910)		Free	Free
59.17.290	*Other*	7½% (Under former item 59.17.920)	Free	The rate of duty set out in these columns that, but for this item, would apply to the goods	
		No change (Under former item 59.17.990)			
73.36	Stoves (including stoves with subsidiary boilers for central heating), ranges, cookers, grates, fires and other space heaters, gas-rings, plate warmers with burners, wash boilers with grates or other heating elements, and similar equipment, of a kind used for domestic purposes, not electrically operated, and parts therefor, of iron or steel:				
73.36.100	[Gas fired	27½%	17½%	No change (Under new item 73.36.920)	
				35% (Under new item 73.36.190)	25%
73.36.2	Oil or spirit fired:				
73.36.21	Portable:				
73.36.211	Pressure operated	35%	20%	7½% (Under new item 73.36.110)	Free
				No change (Under new item 73.36.911)	
73.36.219	Other	25%	10%	7½% (Under new item 73.36.110)	Free
				No change (Under new item 73.36.919)	
73.36.290	Other]	55% Primage 5%	27½%	7½% (Under new item 73.36.110)	Free
				No change (Under new item 73.36.990)	
73.36.1	*Stoves, ranges, cookers and like appliances of a kind designed to be used on a stand, work bench, table or like support, having a weight (excluding the weight of any external fuel cylinder) not exceeding 40 pounds per appliance*				
73.36.110	*Oil or spirit fired appliances*	35% (Under former item 73.36.211)	20%	7½%	Free
		25% (Under former item 73.36.219)	10%		
		55% Primage 5% (Under former item 73.36.290)	27½%		
73.36.190	*Other appliances*	27½% (Under former item 73.36.100)	17½%	35%	25%
		55% Primage 5% (Under former item 73.3 6.900)	27½%		
73.36.2	*No sub-item*				
73.36.900	[Other]	55% Primage 5%	27½%	No change (Under new item 73.36.990)	
				35% (Under new item 73.36.190)	25%
73.36.9	*Other:*				
73.36.91	*Portable, oil or spirit fired:*				
73.36.911	*Pressure operate*	No change (Under former item 73.36.211)		35%	20%
73.36.919	*Other*	No change (Under former item 73.36.219)		25%	10%

REPORTS FOR UNITED KINGDOM EXPORTERS ON FIRMS OVERSEAS

UNITED KINGDOM exporters may wish to know more about a firm abroad which has offered to do business with them. The Board of Trade keeps records about the standing activities and influence of many firms abroad, and will make inquiries about any particular firm not already on record. These are not credit reports (for which the inquirers should apply to banks and other agencies) but they are useful in deciding the suitability of the overseas trade as a sales outlet. Requests for reports should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, or to the appropriate Regional Office of the Board.

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties		New Duties	
		General	Preferential	General	Preferential
73.36.920	*Gas fired*	No change (Under former item 73.36.100)		27½%	17½%
73.36.990	*Other*	No change (Under former items 73.36.290; 900)		55% Primage 5%	27½%
84.45	Machine-tools for working metal or metallic carbides, not being machines falling within item 84.49 or 84.50:				
84.45.2	Sawing or filing machines; shaping, slotting, shaving or planing machines; grinding, honing, lapping or polishing machines:				
84.45.21	Sawing or filing machines:				
84.45.212	[Friction circular sawing machines not being abrasive cutting machines	7½% and a temporary duty of 32½%; less 2½% for each $5 by which the f.o.b. price of the machine exceeds $550	Free, and a temporary duty of 27½%; less 2½% for each $5 by which the f.o.b. price of the machine exceeds $550	40% (Under new item 84.45.212)	27½%
84.45.213	Circular sawing machines, not being abrasive cutting machines and not falling within a preceding sub-paragraph in this paragraph]	7½% and a temporary duty of 32½%; less 2½% for each $5 by which the f.o.b. price of the machine exceeds $300	Free, and a temporary duty of 27½%; less 2½% for each $5 by which the f.o.b. price of the machine exceeds $300	40% (Under new item 84.45.212)	27½%
84.45.212	*Circular sawing machines not being abrasive cutting machines*	7½% and a temporary duty of 32½%; less 2½% for each $5 by which the f.o.b. price of the machine exceeds $550	Free, and a temporary duty of 27½%; less 2½% for each $5 by which the f.o.b. price of the machine exceeds $550	40%	27½%
		(Under former item 84.45.212)			
		7½% and a temporary duty of 32½%; less 2½% for each $5 by which the f.o.b. price of the machine exceeds $300	Free, and a temporary duty of 27½%; less 2½% for each $5 by which the f.o.b. price of the machine exceeds $300		
		(Under former item 84.45.213)			

URUGUAY

Import tax

URUGUAY BUDGET LAW NO. 13637 of December 21, 1967 introduced a new tax on imports which supersedes all previous taxes on imports and which will apply to all import declarations presented as from that date. The new tax amounts to 18 per cent of the actual or nominal value of the goods, whichever is the greater.

The main provision of a subsequent decree about the application of the Law is the complete or partial exemption of certain imports from the tax, e.g. certain imports by public bodies; medicinal preparations for human use and the materials used in their manufacture (unless these can be supplied from local production); aviation material; supplies for national vessels, materials for their repair, etc.; books, pamphlets, literary magazines, etc. These exemptions will apply only to products subject to no surcharge or to the minimum surcharge.

Imports of products included in Chart XXXI of the GATT will remain subject to the tax levels in force at the time Law No. 13637 was published (January 5, 1968). Specific exemptions established by decrees Nos. 74/968 of January 31, 1968 (imports by ANCAP), 92/968 of February 21, 1968 (imports of potatoes for human consumption), 111/968 of February 8, 1968 (imports of fuels for UTE), 147/968 of February 15, 1968 (imports of edible oil by the Subsistence and Price Control Council), and 153/968 of February 21, 1968 (imports of mineral coal) will remain in force in accordance with the stipulations of the respective decrees.

VENEZUELA

Imports of livestock

IT HAS BEEN reported by HM Embassy at Caracas that a quarantine station in the Peninsula of Paraguana has recently been opened, and regulations for the use of the station brought into force.

A Spanish text of the regulations is available for inspection on application to Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Room E39, Millgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 476).

BARBADOS

Industrial Incentives Act 1963

THE BARBADOS GOVERNMENT is considering whether the following products should be declared 'approved products' for the purposes of the above Act:

Card board boxes and cartons.

Approved manufacturers of these products will enjoy income-tax relief, duty-free imports of building materials, plant, machinery etc., and other concessions.

Applications for approved status are processed by the Barbados Industrial Development Corporation, P.O. Box 250, Bridgetown, Barbados. It would be appreciated if firms writing to the Development Corporation would copy their initial correspondence to the British High Commission, Commercial Dept., P.O. Box 676c, Bridgetown, Barbados.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, 1-19, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2627).

MEXICO

Shipping documents

A NOTICE published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on March 15, 1968, page 879, reported that the Mexican Ministry of Finance had issued a notice to the effect that all shipments to Mexico must, in addition to all other required shipping documents, be accompanied by whatever documents are normally issued by the customs authorities of the exporting countries.

HM Embassy in Mexico City now reports that the Mexican Customs Authorities will accept a completed and signed copy of the appropriate HM Customs and Excise X.S. form as submitted to the United Kingdom Customs Authorities. The copy, which should be clearly marked 'Copy not for United Kingdom Statistical Purposes', should be supplied with the normal shipping documents.

The new regulation comes into effect for goods arriving at Mexican ports on April 15 and not as previously stated April 1.

Parcel post consignments to Mexico are not affected by this regulation.

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FOR YOUR CARGO

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Harrison Line

THOS. & JAS. HARRISON LTD., MERSEY CHAMBERS, LIVERPOOL, 2, AND FOUNTAIN HOUSE, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

PERU

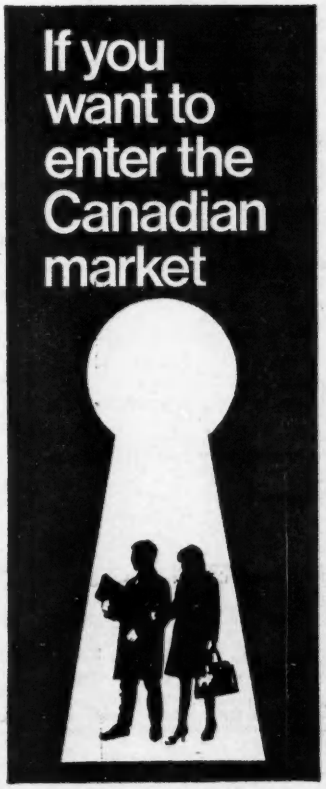
90-day ban on luxury import items

LAST WEEK'S *Board of Trade Journal* (page 950) gave the first part of a list of certain luxury and inessential items on which the Peruvian Government has imposed a 90-day ban. The remainder of the text is given below:

Tariff Item No.		Description
08.12		Fruit, dried, other than falling within heading No. 08.01, 08.02, 08.03, 08.04 or 08.05:
	1.01	Cherries.
	1.99	Other.
	9.01	Fruit salads (mixed fruits) containing plums.
	9.99	Other.
	2.01	Cherries.
	2.99	Other.
08.13		Peel of melons and citrus fruit, fresh, frozen, dried, or provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions:
	0.01	Peel of citrus fruits.
	0.02	Peel of melons.
09.01		Coffee, whether or not roasted or freed of caffeine; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion:
	1.01	Raw (green or in the bean).
	1.03	Roasted and ground.
	2.01	Coffee substitutes containing coffee.
	3.01	Coffee husks and skins.
09.02		Tea:
	0.01	Put up for retail sale in containers of up to 3 kg. inclusive.
	0.02	In bulk or in containers of more than 3 kg.
09.03		Maté:
	0.01	Maté.
11.02		Cereal groats and cereal meal; other worked cereal grains (for example rolled, flaked, polished, pearled or kibbled, but not further prepared), except husked, glazed, polished or broken rice, germ of cereals, whole rolled, flaked or ground:
	2.02	Rolled, flaked, pearled or kibbled cereal grains of barley.
	2.99	Other.
	9.01	Germ of cereals, whole, rolled, flaked or ground.
11.03		Flours of the leguminous vegetables falling within heading No. 07.05:
	0.99	Of peas.
	0.99	Other.
11.04		Flours of the fruits falling within any heading in Chapter 8:
	0.01	Of bananas.
	0.99	Other.
11.05		Flour, meal and flakes of potato:
	0.01	Flour.
	0.99	Other.
11.06		Flour and meal of sago and of manioc, arrowroot, salep and other roots and tubers falling within heading No. 07.06:
	0.01	Of sago.
	0.99	Other.
11.08		Starches; inulen:
	1.01	Obtained from wheat.
	1.99	Other.
	2.99	Other than those obtained from potatoes.
	3.01	Inulen.
12.04		Sugar-beet, whole or sliced, fresh, dried or powdered:
	0.01	Sugar-beet.
	0.02	Sugar cane.
12.05		Chicory roots, fresh or dried, whole or cut, unroasted:
	0.01	Chicory roots.
12.08		Locust beans, fresh or dried, whether or not kibbled or ground, but not further prepared: fruit kernels and other vegetable products of any kind used primarily for human food, not falling within any other heading:
	0.01	Locust beans and locust bean seeds.
	0.09	Other.
12.09		Cereal straw and husks, unprepared, or chopped but not otherwise prepared:
	0.01	Cereal, straw and husks.
12.10		Mangolds, swedes, fodder roots; hay, lucerne, clover, sainfoin, forage kale, lupines, vetches, and similar forage products:
	0.01	Mangolds.
	0.99	Other.
14.04		Hard seeds, pips, hulls and nuts, of a kind used for carving (for example, corozo and dom):
	0.01	Ivory nuts.
	0.99	Other.
14.05		Vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included:
	0.01	Algae.
	0.99	Other.
16.04		Prepared or preserved fish, including caviar and caviar substitutes:
	1.01	Anchovy in oil.
	1.99	Other.
	2.01	Tunny – fish in oil.
	2.99	Other.
	3.01	Barrilete in oil.
	3.99	Other.
	3.01	Bonito in oil.
	4.99	Other.
	5.01	Salmon in oil.
	5.99	Other.
	6.01	Sardines in oil.
	6.99	Other.
	7.01	Caviar.
	7.02	Caviar substitutes.
	9.01	Any others in oil.
	9.99	Other.
16.05		Crustaceans and molluscs, prepared or preserved:
	1.01	Shrimps.
	1.99	Other.
	2.01	Cockles.
	2.99	Other.
17.01		Beet sugar and cane sugar solid:
	0.01	With a polarisation of up to 97 per cent of sucrose.
	0.02	With a polarisation of more than 97 per cent (including sugar candy).
17.02		Other sugars; sugar syrups; artificial honey (whether or not mixed with natural honey); caramel:
	2.01	Sugar syrups.
	3.01	Palm honey.
	3.02	Maple honey (3.99: other).

Tariff Item No.		Description
	4.01	Caramel.
17.03		Molasses, whether or not decolourised:
	0.01	Molasses.
17.04		Sugar confectionery not containing cocoa:
	0.01	Caramels, pastilles and sugared almonds.
	0.99	Other.
17.05		Flavoured or coloured sugars, syrups and molasses, but not including fruit juices containing added sugar in any proportion:
	0.01	Flavoured or coloured sugars, syrups and molasses.
18.06		Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa:
	0.01	Cocoa or chocolate powder, merely sweetened.
	0.99	Other.
19.03		Macaroni, spaghetti and similar products:
	0.01	Macaroni, spaghetti and similar products.
19.04		Tapioca and sago; tapioca and sago substitutes obtained from potato or other starches:
	0.01	Tapioca and sago.
	0.99	Other.
19.05		Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products (puffed rice, corn flakes and similar products):
	0.01	Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products.
19.07		Bread, ships' biscuits and any other ordinary bakers' wares, not containing sugar, honey, eggs, fats, cheese or fruit:
	0.01	Bread, ships biscuits and other ordinary bakers' wares, not containing sugar, honey, eggs, fats, cheese or fruit.
19.08		Pastry, biscuits, cakes and other fine bakers' wares, whether or not containing cocoa in any proportion.
	0.01	Biscuits.
	0.99	Other.
21.01		Roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes; extracts, essences and concentrates thereof:
	0.01	Roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes.
	0.02	Extracts, essences and concentrates of the products falling within the preceeding item.
21.02		Extracts, essences or concentrates, of coffee, tea or maté; preparations with a basis of those extracts, essences or concentrates.
	0.01	Extracts, essences or concentrates of coffee and preparations with a basis of those extracts, essences or concentrates.
	0.09	Other.
21.03		Mustard flour and prepared mustard:
	0.02	Prepared mustard.
21.04		Sauces; mixed condiments and mixed seasonings:
	1.01	Mayonnaise.
	1.99	Other.
21.05		Soups and broths, in liquid, solid or powder form:
	0.01	Soups and broths, in liquid, solid or powder form.
21.07		Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included:
	0.03	Peanut butter.
	0.99	Other.
22.01		Waters, including spa waters and aerated waters; ice and snow:
	0.01	Water.
	0.03	Ice and snow.
22.02		Lemonade, flavoured spa waters and flavoured aerated waters, and other non-alholic beverages, not including fruit and vegetable juices falling within heading No. 20.07:
	0.01	Lemonade, flavoured spa waters and flavoured aerated waters, and other non-alholic beverages, not including fruit and vegetable juices falling within heading No. 20.07.
22.03		Beer made from malt:
	0.01	Beer made from malt.
22.04		Grape must, in fermentation or with fermentation arrested otherwise than by the addition of alcohol:
	0.01	Grape must.
22.05		Wine of fresh grapes; grape must with fermentation arrested by the addition of alcohol:
	1.01	Red.
	1.04	Full-bodied (sweet).
	2.01	Grape must with fermentation arrested by the addition of alcohol.
22.06		Vermouths, and other wines of fresh grapes flavoured with aromatic extracts.
	0.01	Vermouths.
	0.99	Other.
22.07		Other fermented beverages (for example, cider, perry and mead):
	0.01	Cider.
	0.99	Other.
22.08		Ethyl alcohol or neutral spirits, undenatured, of a strength of 80° or higher, denatured spirits (including ethyl alcohol and neutral spirits) of any strength:
	0.01	Undenatured.
	0.02	Denatured.
22.09		Spirits (other than those of heading No. 22.08); liqueurs and other spirituous beverages; compound alcoholic preparations (known or concentrated extracts) for the manufacture of beverages:
	0.01	Undenatured and of a strength of less than 80°.
	2.01	Made from agaves (tequila and the like).
	2.99	Other.
	3.01	Anisette.
	3.99	Other.
	9.01	Compound alcoholic preparations (known as concentrated extracts) for the manufacture of beverages.
	9.99	Other.
22.10		Vinegar and substitutes for vinegar:
	0.01	Wine vigar.
	0.99	Other.
24.02		Manufactured tobacco; tobacco extracts and essences:
	1.01	Cigars made of pure tobacco.
	1.02	Cigarettes (with paper tubes).
	1.03	Shredded, for smoking.
33.06		Perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations:
	1.01	Perfumes (or extracts), including concentrates.
	1.02	Toilet waters (eau de cologne, etc.).
	1.99	Other.
	2.01	Beauty creams, beauty and toilet lotions and waters.
	2.03	Compressed face powders, and cosmetics, including those for theatrical uses, eyebrow pencils, make-up pencils, etc.
	2.04	Lipstick.
	2.05	Nail polishes and varnishes and varnish removers.
	2.06	Deodorizers.
	2.07	Sunburn preventive preparations.
	2.99	Other.
	4.01	Shampoos (whether or not containing soap or detergents).
	4.02	Hair dyes.
	4.03	Permanent waving lotions.
	4.99	Other.
	9.01	Shaving creams (whether or not containing soap or detergents):
	9.02	Animal toilet preparations (dog shampoos, etc.).
	9.99	Other.
34.01		Soap, including medicated soap:
	1.99	Other.
	2.01	Hard soaps in bars or cakes.
	2.99	Other.
	3.01	Hard toilet soaps, including pieces and moulded shapes in the form of small cakes:
	3.99	Other.
	9.03	Abrasive.
	9.04	Shaving.
34.05		Polishes and creams, for footwear, furniture or floors, metal polishes, scouring powders and similar preparations, but excluding prepared waxes falling within heading No. 34.04:
	0.01	Polishes and creams for footwear.
	0.99	Other.
39.07		Articles of materials of the kinds described in headings Nos. 39.01 to 39.06:
	2.01	Plates, sheets and strip further worked than simply surface worked or cut.
	2.99	Other.
	9.01	Table articles and kitchen utensils.
	9.99	Other.
42.02		Travel goods (for example), trunks, suitcases, hat-boxes, travelling bags, haversacks, knapsacks, rucksacks, kitbags), handbags, wallets, purses, satchels, brief-cases, collar-boxes, dressing-cases, pouches, toilet-bags, tool-cases and similar containers, of leather, of vulcanized fibre, of artificial plastic sheeting, of paperboard, or of textile fabric.
	1.01	Travel goods such as trunks, valises, suit-cases, dressing-cases, travelling bags and the like.
	1.02	Scholars' satchels, shopping bags and game bags and other sports bags.
	1.03	Rigid containers of all kinds.
	1.04	Purses, wallets, note-cases, writing-cases, map-cases, card-cases and the like.
	1.05	Ladies' hand-bags and purses.
	1.99	Other.
	2.01	Travel goods of vulcanized fibre and of paperboard.
	2.02	Cases and rigid containers of all kinds.
	2.99	Other.
	3.01	Travel goods of textile fabric or covered with textile fabric.
	3.02	Cases and rigid containers of all kinds.
	3.03	Hand-bags, wallets, purses, note-cases, card-cases, map-cases and scholars' satchels.
	3.99	Other.
	4.01	Travel articles of artificial plastic sheeting.
	4.02	Cases and rigid containers of all kinds.
	4.03	Handbags, wallets, purses, note-cases, card-cases, map-cases and scholars' satchels.
	4.99	Other.
32.03		Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, of leather or of composition leather:
	1.01	Gloves for ordinary wear.

(*Continued on next page*)



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PERU, *continued*

Tariff Item No.		Description
	9.01	Other (for ordinary wear).
	9.99	Other.
42.05		Other articles of leather or of composition leather:
	0.01	Blotting pads.
	0.99	Other.
43.02		Furskins, tanned or dressed, including furskins assembled in plates, crosses and similar forms; pieces or cuttings of furskins, including heads, paws, tails and the like (not being fabricated):
	2.01	Assembled rabbit or hare.
	2.99	Other.
43.03		Articles of furskin:
	0.01	Of rabbit or hare.
	9.99	Other.
43.04		Artificial fur and articles made thereof:
	0.01	In the piece, in the form of rectangles.
	0.99	Other.
44.20		Wooden picture frames, photograph frames, mirror frames and the like:
	0.01	Unworked or not further worked than plastered.
	0.03	Gilt, platinized or silvered.
44.21		Complete wooden packing cases, boxes, crates, drums, and similar packings imported assembled, unassembled, or partly assembled:
	0.01	Of veneered wood or plywood.
	0.99	Other.
44.24		Household utensils of wood:
	0.01	Household utensils of wood.
44.27		Standard lamps, table lamps, and other lighting fittings, of wood; articles of furniture, of wood, not falling within Chapter 94; caskets, cigarette-boxes, trays, fruit-bowls, ornaments and other fancy articles, of wood; cases for cutlery, for drawing instruments or for violins, and similar receptacles, of wood; articles of wood for personal use or adornment, of a kind normally carried in the pocket, in the handbag or on the person; parts of the foregoing articles, of wood:
	0·01	Lacquered boxes, pocket boxes, pen-cases, boxes for writing paper, box-files, boxes for sets of sewing or painting requisites.
	0.99	Other.
46.03		Basketwork, wickerwork and other articles of plaiting materials, made directly to shape; articles made up from goods or falling within heading No. 46.01 or 46.02; articles of loofah:
	0.01	Baskets, pannier, hampers and basketware containers of all kinds.
	0.99	Other.
48.14		Writing blocks, envelopes, lettercards, plain postcards, correspondence cards, boxes, pouches, wallets and writing compendiums, of paper or paperboard, containing only an assortment of paper stationery:
	0.01	Envelopes.
	0.99	Other.
50.01		Silk-worm cocoons suitable for reeling:
	0.01	Silk-worm cocoons suitable for reeling.
50.10		Woven fabrics of noil silk:
	0.02	Dyed, printed, goffered or having undergone any subsequent dyeing process.
58.01		Carpets, carpeting and rugs, knotted (made up or not):
	0.01	Of silk or waste silk.
	0.99	Other.
58.02		Other carpets, carpeting, rugs, mats and matting, and 'Kelem,' 'Schumacks,' and 'Karamania' rugs and the like (made up or not):
	1.01	Carpets of silk or waste silk.
	2.01	'Kelem,' 'Schumacks,' and 'Karamania' fabrics and similar fabrics.
58.03		Tapestries, hand-made, of the type Gobelins, Flanders, Aubusson, Beauvais and the like, and needle-worked tapestries (for example, petit point and cross stitch) made in panels and the like by hand:
	0.01	Of silk or waste silk.
	0.99	Other.
60.03		Stockings, understockings, socks, ankle-socks, sockettes, and the like, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized.
	0.01	Of silk or waste silk.
	0.02	Of wool.
	0.03	Of cotton.
	0.04	Of man-made textile fibres.
	0.99	Other.
60.04		Under garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized:
	0.01	Of silk or waste silk.
	0.99	Other.
60.05		Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized:
	0.01	Of silk or waste silk.
	0.99	Other.
61.01		Men's and boys' outer garments:
	1.01	Of silk or waste (made waterproof by impregnation or otherwise).
	1.99	Other.
	9.01	Of silk or waste.
	9.99	Other.
61.02		Women's, girls', infants' outer garments:
	1.01	Of silk or waste silk made waterproof by impregnation or otherwise.
	1.99	Other.
	9.01	Other of silk or waste silk.
	9.99	Other.
61.03		Men's and boys' under garments, including collars, shirt fronts and cuffs:
	0.01	Of silk or waste silk.
	0.99	Other.
61.04		Women's, girls' and infants' under garments:
	0.01	Of silk or waste silk.
	0.99	Other.
61.05		Handkerchiefs:
	0.01	Of silk or waste silk.
	0.99	Other.
61.06		Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like:
	0.01	Of silk or waste silk.
	0.99	Other.
61.07		Ties, bow-ties and cravats:
	0.01	Of silk or waste silk.
	0.99	Other.
61.08		Collars, tuckers, fallals, bodice-fronts, jabots, cuffs, flounces, yokes, and similar accessories, and trimmings for women's and girls' garments:
	0.01	Of silk or waste silk.
	0.99	Other.
61.09		Corsets, corset-belts, suspender-belts, brassieres, braces, suspenders, garters and the like (including such articles of knitted or crocheted fabric), whether or not elastic:
	0.01	Of silk or waste silk.
	0.99	Other.
61.10		Gloves, mittens, mitts, stockings, socks, and sockettes, not being knitted or crocheted goods:
	0.01	Of silk or waste silk.
	0.99	Other.
61.11		Made up accessories for articles of apparel (for example dress shields, shoulder and other pads, belts, muffs, sleeve protectors, pockets):
	0.01	Of silk or waste silk.
	0.99	Other.
62.01		Travelling rugs and blankets:
	0.01	Of silk or waste silk.
	0.99	Other.
62.02		Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen; curtains and other furnishing articles:
	0.01	Of silk or waste silk.
	0.99	Other.
64.01		Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or artificial plastic material:
	0.01	Over-shoes (snow-boots, etc), and knee-boots.
	0.99	Other.
64.02		Footwear with outer soles of leather or composition leather: footwear (other than footwear falling within heading No. 64.01) with outer soles of rubber or artificial plastic material:
	0.01	With uppers of hide or skin.
	0.99	Other.
64.03		Footwear with outer soles of wood or cork:
	0.01	Made entirely of wood.
	0.99	Other.
64.04		Footwear with outer soles of other materials:
	0.01	With uppers of hide or skin.
	0.99	Other.
64.05		Parts of footwear (including uppers, insoles, and screw-on heels) of any material except metal:
	0.01	Of hide or skin or of leather or composition leather.
	0.99	Other.
64.06		Gaiters, spats, leggings, puttees, cricket pads, shin-guards, and similar articles, and parts thereof:
	0.01	Of hide or skin or of leather or composition leather.
	0.99	Other.
65.03		Felt hats and other felt headgear, being headgear made from the felt hoods and plateaux falling within heading No. 65.01, whether or not lined or trimmed:
	0.01	Women's.
	0.99	Other.
65.04		Hats and other headgear, plaited or made from plaited or other strips of any material, whether or not lined or trimmed:
	0.01	Of cabuya straw.
	0.99	Other.
65.05		Hats and other headgear (including hairnets), knitted or crocheted, or made up from lace, felt or other textile fabric in the piece (but not from strips), whether or not lined or trimmed:
	0.01	Hats and other headgear, knitted or crocheted.
	0.99	Other.
65.06		Other headgear, whether or not lined or trimmed:
	0.01	Of skin or natural or artificial fur.
	0.99	Other.
66.01		Umbrellas and sunshades (including walking stick umbrellas, umbrella tents and garden and similar umbrellas):
	1.01	Of silk.
	1.99	Other.
	2.01	Umbrella tents and the like of cotton.
	2.99	Other.
66.02		Walking-sticks (including climbing-sticks and seat-sticks), canes, whips, riding-crops and the like:
	1.01	Of wood not decorated with other materials.
	1.99	Other.
	2.01	Whips, riding-crops and the like of leather.
	2.99	Other.
67.01		Skins and other parts of birds with their feathers or down, feathers, parts of feathers, down, and articles thereof (other than goods falling within heading No. 05.07 and worked quills and scapes):
	0.01	Articles.
	0.99	Other.
67.02		Artificial flowers, foliage or fruit and parts thereof; articles made of artificial flowers, foliage or fruit:
	0.01	Of artificial plastic materials.
	0.99	Other.
67.03		Human hair, dressed, thinned, bleached or otherwise worked; wool or other animal hair prepared for use in making wigs and the like:
	0.01	Human hair, dressed, thinned, bleached or otherwise worked, wool or other animal hair prepared for use in making wigs and the like.
67.04		Wigs, false beards, hair pads, curls, switches and the like of human or animal hair or of textiles; other articles of human hair (including hair nets):
	0.01	Wigs, false beards, hair pads, curls, switches and the like, of human or animal hair or of textiles, other articles of human hair (including hair nets).
67.05		Fans and handscreens, non-mechanical, of any material; frames and handles thereof and parts of such frames and handles, of any material:
	0.01	Fans and handscreens, non-mechanical, of any material; frames and handles thereof and parts of such frames and handles, of any material.
68.10		Other articles of plastering material:
	0.01	Statuettes, articles for interior decoration, decorative objects and the like.
	0.99	Other.
68.11		Articles of cement (including slag cement), of concrete, or of artificial stone (including granulated marble agglomerated with cement) reinforced or not:
	0.01	Statuettes, articles for interior decoration, decorative objects and the like.
	0.99	Other.
69.10		Sinks, wash basins, bidets, water closet pans, urinals, baths and like sanitary fittings:
	0.01	Of stoneware.
	0.99	Other.
69.11		Tableware and other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic or toilet purposes, of porcelain or china (including biscuit porcelain and parian):
	1.01	Tableware.
	1.99	Other.
	2.01	Decorated tableware.
	2.99	Other.
69.12		Tableware and other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic or toilet purposes, of other kinds of pottery:
	1.01	Undecorated of common clay.
	1.99	Other.
	2.01	Decorated of common clay.

Tariff Item No.		Description
	2.99	Other.
69.13		Statuettes and other ornaments, and articles of personal adornment; articles of furniture:
	0.01	Of common clay.
	0.99	Other.
69.14		Other articles.
	0.01	Of common clay.
	0.99	Other.
70.13		Glassware (other than articles falling in heading No. 70.19) of a kind commonly used for table, kitchen, toilet or office purposes, for indoor decoration, or for similar uses:
	1.01	Ordinary glass, simply blown, moulded or pressed, not further worked.
	1.99	Other.
	2.01	Of crystal or semi-crystal, simply blown, moulded or pressed, not further worked.
	2.95	Other.
	3.01	Of glass with a low co-efficient of expansion (Pyrex and the like); simply blown, moulded or pressed, not further worked:
	3.99	Other.
70.14		Illuminating glassware, signalling glassware and optical elements of glass, not optically worked nor of optical glass:
	1.01	Chandeliers, lamps, candlesticks, candelabra and the like, for all kinds of artificial lighting.
70.19		Glass beads, imitation pearls, imitation precious and semi-precious stones, fragments and chippings, and similar fancy or decorative glass small wares and articles of glassware made therefrom; glass cubes and small glass plates, whether or not on a backing, for mosaics and similar decorative purposes artificial eyes, of glass, including those for toys but excluding those for wear by humans; ornaments and other fancy articles of lamp-worked glass; glass grains (ballotini):
	1.01	Beads and the like.
	9.99	Other.
71.01		Pearls, unworked or worked, but not mounted, set or strung (except ungraded pearls temporarily strung for convenience of transport):
	0.01	Unworked.
	0.02	Worked.
71.02		Precious and semi-precious stones, unworked, cut or otherwise worked, but not mounted, set or strung except ungraded stones temporarily strung for convenience of transport:
	1.01	Unworked, precious stones.
	1.03	Cut or otherwise worked precious stones.
	2.01	Unworked semi-precious stones.
	2.03	Cut or otherwise worked semi-precious stones.
71.03		Synthetic or reconstructed precious or semi-precious stones, unworked cut or otherwise worked, but not mounted, set or strung (except ungraded stones, temporarily strung for convenience of transport):
	0.01	Unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted.
	0.02	Cut or otherwise worked.
71.05		Silver, including silver gilt and platinum-plated silver, unwrought or semi-manufactured:
	0.01	Unwrought (in lumps, ingots and pellets, and in the form of native silver).
	0.03	Powder, purls, spangles and cuttings.
71.06		Rolled silver, unworked or semi-manufactured:
	0.01	Bars, rods, plates, sheets and strips.
	0.99	Other.
71.07		Gold including platinum-plated gold, unwrought or semi-manufactured:
	0.02	Semi-manufactured (bars, rods, wire, sections, plates, sheets, strips, tubes, pipes and hollow bars).
71.08		Rolled gold on base metal or silver, unworked or semi-manufactured:
	0.01	Bars, rods, plates, sheets and strips.
	0.99	Other.
71.09		Platinum and other metals of the platinum group, unwrought or semi-manufactured:
	0.01	Unwrought (in lumps, ingots or pellets, or in the form of native platinum).
	0.03	Purls, spangles and cuttings.
71.10		Rolled platinum or other platinum group-metals on base metal or precious metal, unworked or semi-manufactured:
	0.01	Bars, rods, plates, sheet and strip.
	0.99	Other.
71.11		Goldsmiths', silversmiths' and jewellers' sweepings, residues, lemels, and other waste and scap, of precious metal:
	0.01	Of silver.
	0.03	Of platinum.
71.12		Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal or rolled precious metal:
	1.01	Of silver.
	1.03	Of platinum.
	2.01	Rolled silver.
	2.03	Rolled platinum.
71.13		Articles of goldsmiths' or silversmiths' wares and parts thereof, of precious metal or rolled precious metal, other than goods falling within heading No. 71.12:
	1.01	Of silver.
	1.03	Of platinum.
	2.01	Rolled silver.
	2.03	Rolled platinum.
71.14		Other articles of precious metal or rolled precious metal:
	0.01	Of silver.
	0.03	Of platinum.
71.15		Articles consisting of, or incorporating, pearls, precious or semi-precious stones (natural, synthetic, or reconstructed):
	1.01	Of or incorporating pearls or precious stones, neither mounted nor set.
	1.02	Of or incorporating pearls or precious stones mounted or set.
	2.01	Of or incorporating synthetic or reconstructed semi-precious stones neither mounted nor set.
	2.02	Of or incorporating synthetic or reconstructed semi-precious stones mounted or set.
71.16		Imitation jewellery:
	0.01	Of base metal, whether or not gilt, silvered or platinized.
	0.99	Other.
73.36		Stoves (including stoves with subsidiary boilers for central heating), ranges, cookers, grates, fires and other space heaters, gas-rings, plate warmers with burners, wash boilers with grates or other heating elements, and similar equipment, of a kind used for domestic purposes, not electrically operated, and parts thereof, of iron or steel:
	1.01	Kitchen ranges.
	1.99	Other.
	2.01	Kitchen ranges for burning liquid fuel.
	2.99	Other.
	3.01	Kitchen ranges burning gaseous fuel, including those burning both gas and liquid fuel:
	3.99	Other.
73.38		Articles of a kind commonly used for domestic purposes, builders' sanitary ware for indoor use, and parts of such articles and ware, of iron or steel:
	1.01	Toilet and sanitary articles for indoor use (baths, bidets, sinks and the like).
	9.99	Others, than wire, wire grill, etc., articles for kitchen or table use.
76.15		Articles of a kind commonly used for domestic purposes, builders' sanitary ware for indoor use, and parts of such articles and ware, of aluminium:
	0.03	Kitchen utensils and tableware.
82.09		Knives with cutting blades, serrated or not (including pruning knives), other than knives falling within heading No. 82.06:
	2.01	Table knives with handles of ivory, mother-of-pearl, amber, ambroid or or toitoise-shell.
	2.99	Other.
82.14		Spoons, forks, fish-eaters, butter-knives, ladles and similar kitchen or tableware:
	1.02	Of stainless steel.
	9.01	With horn or bone handles.
83.06		Statuettes and other ornaments of a kind used indoors, of base metals:
	1.01	Crucifixes and other articles intended solely for religious purposes, of copper and alloys.
	1.99	Other of copper and alloys.
	2.01	Crucifixes and other articles intended solely for religious purposes, of other base metals.
	2.99	Others of base metals.
83.07		Lamps and lighting fittings, of base metal, and parts thereof, of base metal (excluding switches, electric lamp holders, electric lamps for vehicles, electric battery) or magneto lamps, and other articles falling within chapter 85 except heading No. 85.22):
	1.01	Hanging lamps, chandeliers, table lamps, standard lamps and the like.
	1·99	Other.
83.10		Beads and spangles, of base metal:
	0.01	Beads and spangles.
84.12		Air-conditioning machines, self-contained, consisting of motor-driven fan and elements for changing the temperature and humidity of air;
	0.01	Air-conditioning machines.
	0.02	Parts.
84.15		Refrigerators and refrigerating equipment (electrical and other):
	1.01	Electric refrigerators, whether or not complete, with a capacity not exceeding 600 cubic dm. (of the domestic type).
84.40		Machinery for washing, cleaning, drying, bleaching, dyeing, dressing, finishing or coating textile yarns, fabrics or made-up textile articles (including laundry and dry-cleaning machinery); fabric folding, reeling or cutting machines; machines of a kind used in the manufacture of linoleum or other floor coverings for applying the paste to the base fabric or other support; machines of a type used for printing a repetitive design, repetitive words or overall colour on textiles, leather, wallpaper, wrapping paper, linoleum or other materials and engraved or etched plates, blocks or rollers therefor:
	1.01	Domestic type washing machines.
84.58		Automatic vending machines (for example, stamp, cigarette, chocolate and food machines), not being games of skill or chance:
	0.01	Machines.
85.03		Primary cells and primary batteries:
	0.01	Dry cells for pocket lamps, radios and toys.
85.06		Electro-mechanical domestic appliances, with self-contained electric motor:
	1.01	Vacuum cleaners.
	1.02	Floor polishers.
	1.03	Fruit juice extractors and food grinders and mixers.
	1.04	Fans.
	1.99	Other of a maximum weight of not more than 20 kg. according to note (85.-3.-6).
85.10		Portable electric battery and magneto lamps, other than lamps falling within heading No. 85.09:
	0.99	Other than miners' safety lamps.
85.12		Electric instantaneous or storage water heaters and immersion heaters; electric soil heating apparatus and electric space heating apparatus, electric hair dressing appliances (for example, hair dryers, hair curlers, curling tong heaters) and electric smoothing irons; electrothermic domestic appliances; electric heating resistors, other than those of carbon:
	1.01	Household electric instantaneous or storage water heaters and immersion heaters.
	1.02	Electric space heating and soil heating apparatus (radiators, etc.).
	1.04	Electric smoothing irons.
	1.05	Domestic ovens of all types and similar machines and appliances for domestic use.
	1.06	Wash boilers.
	1.99	Other apparatus.
85.15		Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic transmission and reception apparatus; radio-broadcasting and television transmission and reception apparatus (including those incorporating gramophones) and television cameras; radio navigational aid apparatus, radar apparatus and radio remote control apparatus:
	1.03	Battery or accumulator operated radio receivers including portable radios.
	1.04	Radio receivers, domestic type other than those falling within item 03.
	1.05	Car radio receivers.
	1.06	Radio receivers combined with record player or recorder.
	2.02	Television receivers, domestic type, including portable models.
	2.03	Domestic type television receivers, combined with a radio receiver, a record player or recorder.
87.02		Motor vehicles for the transport of persons, goods or materials (including sports motor vehicles, other than those of heading No. 87.09):
	2.01	Of a f.o.b. value of not more than US $1,000·00.
		Of a f.o.b. value of US $1,700·01 to US $2,300·00.
	2.02	Motor vehicles for the transport of persons (including passenger vans of the 'Station Wagon', 'Ranch Wagon' and similar types, built on a car chassis), other than public-service passenger vehicles of a f.o.b. value of US $1,000·01 to US $1,700·00.
	2.04	Of a f.o.b. value of US $2,300·01 to US $3,000·00.
	2.05	Of a f.o.b. value of more than US $3,000·00.
90.07		Photographic cameras; photographic flashlight apparatus:
	1.01	Fixed-focus of the box type.
	1.02	Variable-focus, portable.
90.08		Cinematographic cameras, projectors, sound recorders and sound reproducers; any combination of these articles:
	1.01	Combined with sound recorders.
	1.02	Not combined with sound recorders.
	2.01	Projectors combined with sound recorders.
	2.02	Not combined with sound recorders.
	3.01	Sound recorders.
	3.02	Sound reproducers.
91.01		Pocket-watches, wrist-watches and other watches, including stop-watches:
	0.01	With cases of gold, platinum or silver, whether or not incorporating precious stones.
	0.02	With cases of rolled precious metal or of gilt, platinized, or silvered base metal.

(*Continued on next page*)

PERU, *continued*

Tariff Item No.		Description
92.11		Gramophones, dictating machines and other sound recorders and reproducers, including record-players and tape decks with or without sound-heads:
	0.01	Gramophones, record-players and automatic record changers.
	0.99	Other.
93.01		Side-arms (for example swords, cutlasses and bayonets) and parts thereof and scabbards and sheaths therefor:
	0.01	Side-arms (for example, swords, cutlasses and bayonets) and parts thereof and scabbards and sheaths therefor.
93.02		Revolvers and pistols, being firearms:
	0.01	Revolvers and pistols being firearms.
93.05		Arms of other descriptions, including air, spring and similar pistols, rifles and guns:
	0.01	Spring, air and gas rifles, carbines, pistols and the like.
94.01		Chairs and other seats (other than those falling within heading No. 94.02), whether or not convertible into beds, and parts thereof:
	0.01	Of bentwood or other wood.
	1.02	Of osier, rushes, rattan, bamboo and the like.
	2.01	Of artificial plastic materials.
	2.55	Other.
	3.01	Chairs and other seats, upholstered, and parts thereof of artificial plastic materials.
	3.55	Other.
94.04		Mattress supports; articles of bedding or similar furnishing fitted with springs or stuffed internally fitted with any material or of expanded, foam or sponge rubber or expanded, foam or sponge artificial plastic material, whether or not covered (for example, mattresses, quilts, eiderdowns, cushions, pouffes and pillows):
	1.01	Mattress supports wholly of metal.
	1.99	Other.
	9.01	Mattresses, pillows, bolsters and cushions (including those of expanded, foam or sponge rubber).
	9.99	Other (eiderdowns, quilts, etc.).
95.01		Worked tortoise-shell and articles of tortoise-shell:
	0.01	Simply roughed down.
	0.02	Articles and blanks thereof.
95.02		Worked mother-of-pearl and articles of mother-of-pearl:
	0.01	Simply roughed down (including Jerusalem pearls).
	0.02	Articles and blanks thereof.
95.03		Worked ivory and articles of ivory:
	0.01	Simply roughed down.
	0.02	Articles and blanks thereof.
95.04		Worked bone (excluding whalebone) and articles of bone (excluding whalebone):
	0.01	Simply roughed down.
	0.02	Articles and blanks thereof.
95.05		Worked horn, coral (natural or agglomerated) and other animal carving material, and articles of horn, coral (natural or agglomerated) or of other animal carving material:
	1.01	Simply roughed down.
	1.02	Articles and blanks thereof.
	2.01	Coral, simply roughed down.
	2.02	Articles and blanks thereof.
	9.01	Other, simply roughed down.
	9.02	Other, articles and blanks thereof.
97.01		Wheeled toys designed to be ridden by children (for example, toy bicycles and tricycles and pedal motor cars), doll's prams and doll's push-chairs:
	0.01	Wheeled toys designed to be ridden by children.
	0.99	Other.
97.02		Dolls:
	1.01	Dolls, dressed.
	1.02	Dolls, undressed.
97.03		Other toys; working models of a kind used for recreational purposes:
	0.01	Without springs.
	9.09	Other.
97.04		Equipment for parlour, table and funfair games for adults or children (including billiard tables and pin-tables and table-tennis requisites):
	0.01	Billiard tables of all kinds and accessories thereof.
	0.99	Other.
97.05		Carnival articles; entertainment articles (for example, conjuring tricks and novelty jokes); Christmas tree decoarations and similar articles for Christmas festivities (for example, artificial Christmas trees, Christmas stockings, imitation yule logs, nativity scenes and figures thereof):
	0.01	Carnival articles.
	0.03	Christmas tree decorations and similar articles for Christmas festivities.
98.05		Pencils (other than pencils of heading No. 98.03), pencil leads, slate pencils, crayons and pastels, drawing charcoals, and writing and drawing chalks, tailor's and billiards chalks:
	1.01	Pencils with casings of wood, with graphite leads.
	1.99	Other.
98.06		Slates and boards, with writing or drawing surfaces, whether framed or not:
	0.01	Of natural or agglomerated slate.
	0.95	Other.
98.11		Smoking pipes; pipe bowls, stems and other parts of smoking pipes (including roughly shaped blocks of wood or root); cigar and cigarette holders and parts thereof:
	0.01	With parts of coral, ivory, tortoise-shell, mother-of-pearl, natural or agglomerated amber, or incorporating precious metal.
	0.99	Other.
98.12		Combs, hair-slides and the like:
	0.01	Of artificial or synthetic plastic material.
	0.55	Other.

Any inquiries from this notice should be addressed to Tariff Division, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 474).

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JAMAICA

Import licensing arrangements

THE LIST OF EXCEPTIONS to the Jamaica Open General Licence (see *Board of Trade Journal* of August 26, 1966, page 556) has been further amended:

(i) by the deletion of paragraph (a) from item 45 (Flowers) and the substitution therefor of the following:
'(a) Artificial, in any form or combination', and

(ii) by the addition of the following new item:
'154. Printers inks of all types'.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 471).

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Import licensing arrangements

THE LIST OF EXCEPTIONS to the Trinidad and Tobago Open General Licence has been further amended by the addition of the following new item:

'899-13.03 – Toothbrushes'.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 471).

UNITED STATES

Fair Packaging and Labelling Act—fresh apples

NOTICE WAS GIVEN in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August, 4, 1967, of regulations issued by the United States Food and Drug Administration for the enforcement of the Fair Packaging and Labelling Act.

The Food and Drug Administration now propose to amend Section 1.1c of the regulations to exempt fresh apples packed in 3-pound polythene bags or 3-pound polyethylene over-wrapped trays from the dual net-contents declaration requirements of the Act.

Interested persons are invited to submit their views in writing, preferably in quintuplicate, regarding this proposal by May 11, 1968.

Comments, which may be accompanied by a memorandum or brief, should be addressed to the Hearing Clerk, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Room 5440, 330 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington DC 20201.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the United States Section, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2397).

CANADA

'Made in Canada' ruling

THE FOLLOWING RULINGS have been made in Canada for Canadian Customs purposes.

'Of a class or kind made in Canada'

Single and dual tower dryers, also known as regenerative type dryers, absorbent dryers and desiccant dryers, as used for drying air and/or gas.
(Ruling effective April 22, 1968).

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum D.51-8-1 dated March 20, 1968.

'Of a class or kind made in Canada'

Silicon carbide briquettes for use at deoxidizer in foundry operations.
(Ruling effective April 22, 1968).

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum D.51-11-1 dated March 20, 1968.

'Of a class or kind made in Canada'

Float glass transparent, in thicknesses of $\frac{1}{8}$ in. to $\frac{1}{4}$ in inclusive.
(Ruling effective April 22, 1968).

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum D.51-25-1 dated March 20, 1968.

THE FOLLOWING ruling has been made in Canada for Canadian Customs Purposes.

Of 'a class or kind made in Canada':

Bumper bar bolts capped with stainless steel when for past model service on motor vehicles.
(Ruling effective April 15, 1968).

Note: The above bolts, for use in production of or current model service on motor vehicles, have previously been ruled of a class or kind made in Canada.

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum D51-20-1 dated March 14, 1968.

EXPORT PUBLICITY FOR INDUSTRY

Publicity for British exporters can often be obtained through use of the facilities of the Central Office of Information, who are concerned with collecting from industry items suitable for dissemination overseas by way of Government information services. The COI are interested in news items, feature article material, photographs, tape recordings for radio, films for television and other screening. Contact should be made with the nearest Regional Office:

NORTHERN: Mr. A. A. McLoughlin, Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1. (Newcastle 27575 – Telex 53277).

EAST & WEST RIDINGS: Mr. D. de M. Guilfoyle, OBE, City House, Leeds, 1. (Leeds 38232 – Telex Econ Plan 55472 – message to be prefixed For COI).

NORTH MIDLAND: Mr. J. W. Dunscombe, MBE, Cranbrook House, Cranbrook Street, Nottingham. (Nottingham 46121 – Telex 37572).

EASTERN: Mr. P. L. K. Schwabé, MVO, Block A, Government Buildings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge. (Cambridge 58911 – Telex 8118).

LONDON & SOUTH EASTERN: Mr. E. A. Hunt, Hercules Road, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.1. (Waterloo 2345 – Telex 22737/8).

SOUTHERN: Mr. P. T. Ede, Market Place House, Reading. (Reading 55621 – Telex 84216).

SOUTH WESTERN: Mr. W. J. D. Irving, The Pithay, Bristol, 1. (Bristol 21071 – Telex 44203).

MIDLAND: Mr. R. Dean, OBE, Five Ways House, Islington Row, Birmingham, 15. (Birmingham Mid 8191 – Telex 33376).

NORTH WESTERN: Mr. H. V. Tillotson, Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester, 1. (Deansgate 9111 – Telex 66199).

SCOTTISH OFFICE: Scottish Information Office, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1. (Waverley 8501). *District Office:* 314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C3. (Central 5670 – Telex 77583).

ULSTER OFFICE: Director of Information, Northern Ireland Information Service, Stormont Castle, Belfast. (Belfast 63011).

WELSH OFFICE: Mr. Idris Evans, MVO, Director, Welsh Information Division, 42 Park Place. (Cardiff 30441 – Telex 49327).

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

6/- per line, minimum 30/- payable in advance

Orders for advertisements in this section should be addressed to HM Stationery Office, Room D94, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

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SESAF S.A. Research Specialists in African Affairs announce the publication of PARALLELES a quarterly magazine promoting the growth of African Trade and Industry. For subscription rates and advertising please write R. Hendon, 18 Stamford Brook Mans., Goldhawk Road, London, W.6.

FOR SALE: Second hand Civil Engineering, Quarry and Generating Plant. Also all sizes of Electrical equipment. Consult N. H. GREAVES & CO., Petre House, Petre Street, Sheffield S4 8LJ. Tel. 385086 & 385879.

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EXPORT MARKETING AND DESIGN. Your publicity material is produced to sell – is it designed to sell? Abis Stribley Design Service will be pleased to send a representative to discuss design and publicity problems. 5 Elvaston Mews, S.W.7. 01-584 6765.

Index to statistics published regularly in the Board of Trade Journal

A=annually; M=monthly; Q=quarterly; 6-M=every six months.

Title	*Last published*
Air transport:	
Activity at UK aerodromes (M)	This week
Aircraft noise at Heathrow Airport (Q)	22 Mar. 1968
Mileage and traffic (M)	22 Mar. 1968
Trade by air (6-M)	15 Mar. 1968
Balance of payments (Q)	13 Sept. 1967
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	2 Feb. 1968
Business names registered (A)	9 Feb. 1968
Capital expenditure:	
By industry (Q)	1 Mar. 1968
Distributive and service trades (A)	23 Feb. 1968
Industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	26 Jan. 1968
Catering trades turnover (M)	15 Mar. 1968
Chemical industries production (6-M)	17 Nov. 1967
Companies:	
Income and finance (Q)	2 Feb. 1968
New companies registered:	
Gt. Britain (M)	This week
N. Ireland (M)	22 Mar. 1968
Construction work overseas (A)	13 Oct. 1967
Credit:	
Instalment and credit business (M)	9 Feb. 1968
International trade credit (A)	21 July 1967
Engineering and electrical goods:	
Deliveries of certain products (Q)	This week
ECGD business (Q)	3 Nov. 1967
Film industry:	
British Film Fund agency returns (M)	15 Mar. 1968
Cinema admissions and takings (M)	This week
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	6 Jan. 1967
Registration of films (A)	23 Feb. 1968
Trends in film-going (A)	20 Oct. 1967
Food:	
Consumption levels (A)	8 Mar. 1968
Household consumption (Q)	15 Mar. 1968
Footwear industry orders (M)	15 Mar. 1968
Foreign trade:	
Commonwealth trade (A)	7 July 1967
EFTA trade (Q)	1 Dec. 1967
Sterling area trade summary (Q)	9 Feb. 1968
Trend in exports of manufactures (A)	27 Oct. 1967
World trade and production (Q)	1 Mar. 1968
Foreign trade of the UK:	
Unit value and volume index nos. (M)	8 Mar. 1968
Value of overseas trade (M)	22 Mar. 1968
Value of overseas trade: analysis of trends (Q)	10 Nov. 1967
Gold and convertible currency reserves (M)	8 Mar. 1968
Hairdressing trades turnover (M)	15 Mar. 1968
Hire-purchase:	
Assets and liabilities of HP companies (Q)	16 Feb. 1968
Business (M)	8 Mar. 1968
Industrial building provisional figures (Q)	26 Jan. 1968
Industrial production:	
Index nos. (M)	This week
N. Ireland index (M)	This week
Insurance companies:	
Assets (A)	4 Aug. 1967
Transactions (Q)	22 Dec. 1967
Investment and earnings overseas (M)	30 June 1967
Laundries and dry cleaners turnover (M)	15 Mar. 1968
Machine tools deliveries and orders (M)	15 Mar. 1968
Man-made fibres:	
Analysis of production (A)	7 April 1967
Analysis of production (Q)	5 Jan. 1968
Deliveries (Q)	10 Nov. 1967
Production (M)	8 Mar. 1968
Motor industry:	
Car and commercial vehicle production (M)	This week
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Nationalized industries overdrafts (M)	2 Feb. 1968
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Pension funds:	
Assets (A)	7 July 1967
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Retail trade:	
Index nos. (M)	8 Mar. 1968
N. Ireland index (M)	23 Feb. 1968
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Shipping:	
Movement at UK ports (M)	This week
Nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	20 Oct. 1967
Stocks:	
Distributive and service trade (A)	23 Feb. 1968
Manufacturers', wholesalers' and distributors (Q)	1 Mar. 1968
Retail (M)	8 Mar. 1968
Television:	
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	6 Jan. 1967
Textiles:	
Clothing and textile orders and deliveries (M)	22 Mar. 1968
Cotton production (M)	22 Mar. 1968
Wholesale houses sales (M)	15 Mar. 1968
Wool exports (Q)	24 Mar. 1967
Wool output (M)	22 Mar. 1968
Tourism:	
International tourism (A)	29 Sept. 1967
UK tourist traffic (M)	1 Mar. 1968
Wholesale prices:	
Average prices of selected commodities (A)	24 Feb. 1967
Index nos. (M)	15 Mar. 1968

Board of Trade Departments, etc.

Subject	*Last published*
Board of Trade addresses	23 Feb. 1968
Board of Trade Regional organization	This week
British and Commonwealth chambers of commerce and other British business organizations overseas	10 Nov. 1967
British commercial representatives overseas	15 Mar. 1968
Customs notices of interest to exporters	15 Mar. 1968
Directory of Board of Trade Departments and their work	This week
ECGD head offices	9 Feb. 1968
Official Receivers' Offices	16 Dec. 1967
United States consular offices in the UK	17 June 1966

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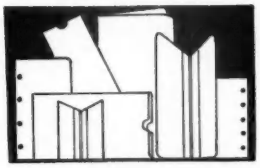

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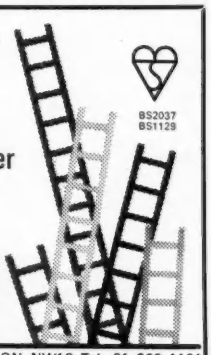

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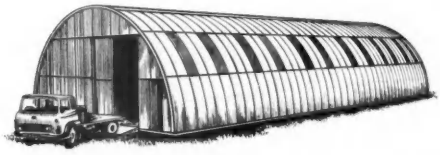

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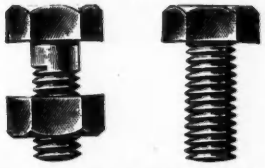

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